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Part One
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JUDGE PECKHAM IS NAMED

Appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

IS A POPULAR NEW-YORK JURIST

No Doubt that His Nomination Will Be Acted Upon Favorably—Messrs. Olney and Harmon Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President gave the country a surprise to-day when he sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the New-York Court of Appeals to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. While it has been at once admitted that the nomination is one of the strongest that could have been made, the fact that Mr. Cleveland had not selected Judge Peckham when the vacancy existed that was caused by the death of Justice Blatchford, coupled with the interesting fact that Senator Hill had indirectly advised the appointment of Judge Peckham, gave rise to the impression in Washington that Judge Peckham stood no chance of receiving this much-prized honor.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham.
Nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by the President.

The President's action has caused much gratification, for it is well known here that the nominee is one of the ablest jurists in the State of New-York. Senators on both sides of the Chamber have expressed their satisfaction with the appointment.

Senator Murphy said to a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the selection of Judge Peckham from the long list of available men was in every way creditable to the discernment of the President. "I have known Judge Peckham many years," said Mr. Murphy, "and I can vouch for him as a man and a Judge. His reputation is well established throughout New-York State. He will be an honor to the Supreme Bench. No judicial appointment made in recent years has reflected more credit on the President."

Mr. Murphy added that there would not be any opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of the nomination at an early day.

Mr. Hill has not yet reached the city. There is no doubt, however, of his friendly feeling toward Judge Peckham. While Mr. Hill does not admire Wheeler H. Peckham, he makes no secret of his admiration for Judge Peckham. It is understood here that Mr. Hill will remain away from Washington for some time on account of ill health. In view of his friendly relations with Judge Peckham, it is not unlikely that he will ask Mr. Murphy to bring about confirmation as soon as possible.

The nomination has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Hill is a member. So far as can be learned here the President nominated Judge Peckham without solicitation on the part of the latter's friends. While the Judge undoubtedly knew of Mr. Cleveland's intention, it is a question if any other person was in the secret.

A few Democrats who concede the ability of the Judge are disposed to criticise the President for not naming him two years ago, when the Blatchford vacancy was required to be filled, for the reason that such action at that time would have resulted in the appointment of a Democrat as his successor on the Court of Appeals bench, and of a Democrat in place of one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court, who, it is taken for granted, would have been promoted by Gov. Flower. The Government of New-York State now being in the hands of the Republicans, it follows that Judge Peckham's place will be filled by the appointment of a Republican.

Richard Olney.
Secretary of State.

It is regarded here as reasonably certain that Gov. Morton will select Judge Irving G. Vann of the Fifth New-York Judicial District as Judge Peckham's successor. Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, a nephew of the ex-Senator Hiscock, has long been an aspirant for judicial honors, and his friends here think that he will stand a good chance of stepping into Judge Vann's shoes in case the latter goes to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hiscock is a Republican.

Many complimentary remarks relative to Judge Peckham have been made this afternoon by persons acquainted with the family of the distinguished jurist. His father and step-mother, it will be remembered, perished on the ill-fated steamer Ville de Havre in the Atlantic years ago. As illustrative of the high courage of the elder Peckham, which his sons are declared to have inherited, the story is told that when the ship was known to be sinking, and all hope had departed, Judge Peckham clasped his wife in his arms and said: "My dear, if we must die, let us die bravely."

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the recess nominations of Richard Olney, to be Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, to be Attorney General.

OTHER NEW-YORK MEN BEATEN.

How Senator Hill Prevented Two Nominees from Being Confirmed.

Because President Cleveland in 1893 nominated as a successor to the late Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court an attorney of high standing who was not in favor with the Senators from this State, the country saw a bitter fight, led by Mr. Hill, against the Administration. The fight was, by the help of Republican Senators, under the leadership of William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, successful, and as a result, New-York State did not have the honor of representation in the highest legal tribunal of the Nation.

The fight against the Administration was protracted for a period of almost six months. While it was in progress, the Supreme Court bench was lacking one member, and business which demanded consideration of the entire bench was at a standstill.

President Cleveland nominated as Justice Blatchford's successor William B. Hornblower of New-York City, on Sept. 19, 1893. Mr. Hornblower had not been allied with that element of the Democratic Party which supported Senator Hill. His selection, as Senator Hill said during the time that his name was before the Senate or its Judiciary Committee, pending action on confirmation, had been made by the President without consulting himself and Senator Murphy. This was regarded by the New-York Senators as a breach of courtesy, and they sought revenge by an attempt to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower. For four months the name of Mr. Hornblower was held by the Senate Judiciary Committee without action, until, according to the reports at that time, President Cleveland was moved to press the matter upon the attention of some members of that committee.

At length, on Jan. 8 of 1894, the committee took up consideration, and an unfavorable report was decided on, and announcement was so made to the country. From that time forth until the vacancy had been filled by the appointment and confirmation of Edward Douglass White of Louisiana, the battle against the Administration was watched with the keenest interest in many States, while in New-York this interest was intensified because of its local bearing.

The annual meeting of the New-York Bar Association was held in New-York City two days after the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and at that meeting resolutions deploring the action in Washington were passed. These resolutions were presented by James C. Carter, and they provoked an earnest discussion, in which the sentiment was almost without exception an indorsement of the President.

The Bar Association had on a previous occasion taken an uncompromising position against Judge Maynard, who had been the Democratic candidate for Court of Appeals at the instance of Senator Hill and his political associates in this State. After the Bar Association's resolutions condemning the Senate committee, Senator Hill was more active than ever in his fight. It grew so hot that the National political organizations were moved to participate, and members of the Republican National Committee from several States visited Washington and took an active part.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Garrett A. Hobart of New-Jersey, and Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut were among these. They impressed upon the Senators of their party that the fight had assumed a double significance, inasmuch as Senator Hill was

Judson Harmon,
United States Attorney General.

"owing one" to the Bar Association because it had helped to defeat Maynard.

On Jan. 15 the Senate held an executive session of five hours, and the adverse action of the Judiciary Committee was sustained by a vote of 30 to 24. Senator Hill spoke for an hour at this meeting, and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, in favor of confirmation, spoke for three hours.

When Mr. Hornblower had been defeated, speculation at once arose as to the probable course of the President. Candidates had begun to be "prominently mentioned," when, a week after Mr. Hornblower's defeat, the President gave everybody a surprise by nominating Wheeler H. Peckham to fill the vacancy. Such objections as Senators Hill and Murphy had to Mr. Hornblower existed more emphatically in the case of Mr. Peckham. The President had not consulted the Senators. Mr. Peckham had been an opponent of Mr. Hill's in Democratic politics in this State, and had been more aggressive than Mr. Hornblower.

Mr. Hill at once began open warfare against the confirmation. The politics of other States than New-York were drawn into the matter. One branch of the Kentucky Legislature passed resolutions which, while they made no mention of Mr. Peckham's name, were construed as a request to the Kentucky Senators, Blackburn and Lindsay, to join Senator Hill in his fight against the Administration. Methods which, considering the dignity of the position involved, the high standing of Mr. Peckham, and the high official station of those who were waging the war, were characterized as "desperate" were employed to compass Mr. Peckham's defeat.

The nomination was made to the Senate on Jan. 22. The Judiciary Committee had the name under consideration until Feb. 12, and then, in view of the bitterness of the fight, decided to report Mr. Peckham's name without recommendation.

This was regarded as a favorable indication by the friends of the President. On Feb. 16, the Senate, in executive session, considered Mr. Peckham's name. Senator Hill drew to his assistance Senator Chandler, and, after a scene which was in many respects a repetition of the one which came over Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Peckham was rejected by a vote of 32 in favor of confirmation and 41 against.

Three days later, on Feb. 19, the President appointed Edward Douglass White, who was then a Senator from Louisiana, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench, and Judge White took his seat on March 12.

Howell Edmunds Jackson, who had been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court from Tennessee by President Harrison, died Aug. 9, 1895. The vacancy has since existed.

JUDGE PECKHAM HEARS THE NEWS.

Congratulated by Associates on His Promotion—Talk of a Successor.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Gov. Morton said that the selection of Judge Peckham for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench was an excellent one, and he believed that Judge Peckham would be an valuable acquisition.

Judge Peckham was on the bench of the Court of Appeals when the news of his appointment reached this city, and Clerk Parks conveyed the information to him. He simply nodded his head, having been apprised in advance of the President's contemplated action.

William B. Hornblower of New-York City, whose name was rejected by the Senate for a similar position, was in the court-

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COL. GARDINER TRIUMPHS

Exciting Election by the Sons of the Revolution.

AN OLD-TIME TROUBLE REVIVED

Members Who Thought New Blood Was Needed by the Managers Badly Defeated—Officers Elected.

The rebellious spark struck Monday night by the Daughters of the Revolution last night reached the camp of their brothers, the Sons of the Revolution, and there was the liveliest kind of an explosion. The camp was pitched in comfortable fashion at Delmonico's, the commissary department being particularly well looked after.

At the opportunity, however, the slumbering flame sprang up with a fury that quite startled some of the older men who are proud to wear the ribbon of the order.

The leading figures among the revolutionists were Gilbert Ray Hawes and J. Appleton Morgan. The special object of their attack was Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and, incidentally, they made fierce war on all the officers in power, though their attack, except as to Col. Gardiner, was veiled in most polite rhetoric.

The annual business meeting and election of the organization was set for last evening, and all the old officers and managers had been put up again by the Committee on Nominations. Col. Gardiner headed the list of managers, and, as it was known that a fight was to be made on him, his friends turned out in large numbers. The opposition, too, had been active.

Col. Gardiner and Mr. Morgan had fallen out over the Society of the War of 1812, in which Col. Gardiner is the chief figure. It was charged that Col. Gardiner was largely responsible for the split between the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Chauncey M. Depew is President.

Mr. Hawes, Mr. Morgan, and their friends therefore tried to prevent the renomination of Col. Gardiner, but they failed. Thereupon the opposition got together and decided to put up Richard Henry Greene against Col. Gardiner.

They were on hand last night with an electioneering force, armed with Greene pasters, and practically for the first time there was some good old-fashioned hustling. But Col. Gardiner was elected by 161 votes, as against 95 votes for Mr. Greene.

Mr. Morgan hunted up his vest and coat and left the meeting with a solemn cast of countenance. Mr. Hawes, who is a fighter, when he saw how the tide of battle was turning, said:

"We are satisfied, very well satisfied under the circumstances, at having made so good a showing. We had no facilities, as all the books and lists were in the hands of the other side. Then we were throttled by the constitution, which gave us absolutely no privileges. But we are going to keep this thing up, and we will down Gardiner and the other reactionists yet."

While the election was in progress Mr. Hawes had made oratorical assaults in open meeting on the enemy's fortress. He suggested amendments to the by-laws and constitution, and delivered himself of a raking fire of small shot that caused more or less uneasiness to the forces on the other side. He proposed to do away with the Nominating Committee's power by providing that all nominations should be made a month in advance of the annual meeting, so that any opposition ticket might be put in the field on the same footing as the regular ticket. He also proposed that voting should be permitted by mail and by proxy, and that meetings be held once a month instead of once a year.

"This society," declared Mr. Hawes loudly, "has reached a critical stage in its existence. Its prosperity is endangered because of the nomination and election of its officers. It is time there was a change if the society shall continue to live and thrive. The young blood should have a show. We are tired of having the same old people crammed down our throats year after year by the Nominating Committee. We are ruled by a minority. Let us make these changes, so that the society may act for itself and not be governed by a small body of men in its actions."

There was some spirited debate, and finally the amendments were referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report.

Col. William Irwin Martin arose at the close of the meeting to protest against the continuance in office of the Committee on Tablets, which had been reappointed by President Tallmadge.

"I didn't object before," said Col. Martin, "because I thought the appointment was entirely out of order."

"Well, seeing that they were appointed and ratified some time ago," replied President Tallmadge, dryly, "it would appear to me that you are rather late. What do you propose to do now?"

"I propose that they be turned out. They have been in office twenty-four months and have done absolutely nothing. There is no prospect that they will do anything in the future."

"Well, let's wait and see," retorted the President.

"All right; if I can't do anything else I am satisfied. I have accomplished my purpose in calling attention to their negligence."

"Then I hope you are happy," said Mr. Tallmadge, with some asperity.

I am," answered Col. Martin, with a bow, sitting down amid roars of laughter.

The special cause of the Colonel's grievance was that Prof. H. P. Johnston of the New-York University had written a letter recommending the erection of a tablet on the new Columbia College grounds to commemorate the battle of Harlem Heights. The suggestion was considered favorably, and Prof. Johnston was added to the regular committee. The predecessors of this committee fixed on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Boulevard as a proper site for the erection of a tablet to commemorate the battle of Harlem Heights, and Col. Martin, as Chairman, received this tablet some years ago on behalf of the society.

On motion of George Clinton Genet, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Postmaster Dayton, W. G. Hamilton, President Tallmadge, and Mr. Genet were appointed to report on the propriety of erecting a grand combination memorial, statue or otherwise, to George Washington and George Clinton, who was Mr. Genet's ancestor.

The election of the officers was announced as follows: President—Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice President—Robert Olyphant; Secretary—Thomas E. Vermilye Smith; Treasurer—Arthur Melvin Hatch; Register—Charles Isham; Chaplain—the Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers—Asa Bird Gardiner, Bradish Johnson, Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Chester Griswold, Frederick Clarkson, John Taylor Terry, Jr., William Carpender, James Betts Metcalf, and William Gaston Hamilton.

Frank E. Bosworth and R. N. and J. C. Hyde of The Colonial Magazine, were appointed on the Press Committee, with E. L. Olney and R. C. Brooks.

PEOPLE TIRED OF PLATT'S RULE

Mr. Brookfield Speaks His Mind Freely About the Republican Dictator—Interviews Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—That retired Republican chieftain, William Brookfield, had a mission to Albany to-day prior to his departure for California. It was not a place mission either, and Mr. Brookfield expressed himself very emphatically at times, asserting that Platt rule would eventually be overthrown by the people, who were tired of the yoke.

His first meeting was with Mr. Platt's friend, Gov. Morton. Mr. Brookfield came from New-York on the Empire State express, which stopped at Rhinecliff to take the Governor aboard, but he waited until reaching Albany before shaking hands with Mr. Morton. Mr. Brookfield poured tales of woe into the Governor's ear for half an hour, but got no satisfaction. When he left the Governor, THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent asked him how matters were.

"In New-York they are in a bad state, very bad state," he said. "My mission here? Oh, I just dropped in to shake hands with the Governor."

Then Mr. Brookfield made a tour of the State Departments, but failed to meet any of the State officers. In Treasurer Colvin's office, Private Secretary Charles W. Anderson was found. He informed Mr. Brookfield that his chief was still in the South searching for health. Finally, Mr. Brookfield returned to his hotel in anything but an agreeable temper.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE

Site Selected by the Sinking Fund Commission Agreed On.

The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge met at 214 Broadway yesterday. There were present Commissioners Andrew H. Green, Evan Thomas, and Isidor Straus. Secretary Swan of the bridge company and George Young, President of the construction company, and Charles B Brush, Assistant Chief Engineer, were also present. Charles MacDonald of the Union Bridge Company, whose plans for the bridge have been approved by the commission and the Secretary of War, was present, and explained the site for the bridge. The situation, which agrees with that decided on by the Sinking Fund Commission of the City of New-York, was adopted. The site selected will be announced to the Secretary of War and the Sinking Fund Commission.

The following is the location of the bridge: Said location shall be on a centre line, beginning at a point in New-Jersey, on the west side of the Hudson River, at a point where a line drawn midway between the southerly line of West Fifty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York produced, and the northerly line of West Sixtieth Street, in the City of New-York produced, intersects the westerly line of the anchorage of said bridge in the State of New-Jersey; thence running easterly along said line drawn parallel to and midway between the southerly line of West Fifty-ninth Street produced, and the northerly line of West Sixtieth Street produced, to a point 100 feet west to Eleventh Avenue or West End Avenue, where it intersects the easterly line of the anchorage of said bridge in the City of New-York.

SECRETARY SMITH TALKS ON SILVER

He Tells the Georgia Legislature Why He Is Opposed to Free Coinage.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the Georgia Legislature to-night on the financial question. Ex-Speaker Crisp spoke before the General Assembly two weeks ago in response to an invitation. Judge Crisp and Secretary Smith are recognized as opposing candidates for the United States Senate. A successor to Senator John B. Gordon will be elected next November.

Judge Crisp will make his race as the free-silver candidate, and Secretary Smith will run as a sound-money man.

The Secretary, in opening, said the question on which he intended to speak was of vital interest to the Democratic Party. That Democrats differ honestly, he confessed. For those who differed with him he had profound respect, he said. He objected to calling the present division in the Democratic Party a family quarrel. "Call it rather," said he, "a family consultation." But whatever might happen in the next National Convention to the party, he trusted that all Democrats would abide by the result as expressed in the platform.

Mr. Smith then proceeded to state the grounds on which he was opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He made a strong and impressive address.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

GOLD FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Half a Million to be Sent to Buenos Ayres—Money for Cotton.

Muller, Schall & Co. will withdraw $500,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury to-day for shipment to Buenos Ayres. This is likely to be the only midweek call upon the Treasury reserve, exchange rates having been kept down by sales against new London credits and by a moderate supply of cotton bills.

Money is still going forward for cotton. Yesterday's transfers alone amounted to $185,000, nearly all of which was sent to New-Orleans. Gold deposits yesterday amounted to $20,200.

Gold Reserve, $79,273,950.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day is $79,273,950.

Election to be Held in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—Atlanta holds an election to-morrow for two Aldermen and seven Councilmen. The A. P. A. is an unknown quantity, but claims to be very strong.

LARGE RAISE IN MINERS' WAGES

The Pay of 1,000 Employes of an Ishpeming Company Increased.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 3.—The Cleveland Cliff Mining Company, employing 1,000 men in its Ishpeming mines, to-day raised the wages of all employes 5 and 10 per cent.

A further raise is anticipated before the shipping season opens next Spring.

Miners working on contract are now making better wages than those for which the ten weeks' strike of last Summer was inaugurated.

Flint's holds Christmas gifts selected now until wanted. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

CITY CLERK ARRESTED

Murphy of Long Island City Is Accused of Election Fraud.

ELECTION INSPECTOR ALSO ACCUSED

Murphy Gave a Certificate of Election to Madden—Charges that the Figures Were Changed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 3.—City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy of this city, and Charles J. Sheridan, Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors in the Second District, of the First Ward, were arrested this evening, having been indicted to-day by the Queens County Grand Jury. Both men are charged with willful violations of the election laws.

The Grand Jury took up the consideration of the alleged election frauds in this city early this afternoon. It was late when they filed into court, and presented a batch of indictments. No one present had the slightest intimation that any of the election officials had been indicted until some time after, when Murphy and Sheridan were arraigned before County Judge Garreston to furnish bail.

City Clerk Murphy was arrested in his office in the City Hall. At the time the Board of Aldermen were in session, and Deputy Sheriff John McDougal, who arrested Murphy, gave the City Clerk an opportunity to secure a bondsman before taking him to the court. Joseph McGee, Alderman at Large of the First District, consented to become surety for the City Clerk, and accompanied him to the Court House.

In the meantime, Detective James Marston of the District Attorney's office had found Sheridan in his store, 79 Borden Avenue, and took him to the court house. Sheridan had not arranged for a bondsman, and Alderman McGee agreed to also furnish bail for him.

The Justices of the Sessions had gone home by the time the two men appeared in court, and they could not plead to the indictments. County Judge Garretson fixed bail in each case at $2,000, and directed the accused to be present in court to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Assistant District Attorney Charles Wadley made out the bonds, and, after they had been acknowledged and approved by the Judge, the two men were released. Sheridan is janitor of the Jefferson Clubhouse, the headquarters of the administration party.

City Clerk Murphy made the official canvass of the votes cast in this city, and gave a certificate of election to John P. Madden, the Jefferson candidate for Mayor, based on a plurality of seventy-four votes. This plurality was made up by the large vote credited to Madden in the Second District of the First Ward and in the First District of the Fourth Ward. In the First Ward district Madden was credited with 175 votes, Gleason 143, and Strong, the Republican candidate, with 94 votes. In the district in the Fourth Ward Madden was credited with 143 votes, Gleason 52, and Strong 123.

In the returns from the Second District of the First Ward the number of votes given each candidate was written out, and the word "seventy" in the "one hundred and seventy-five" votes credited to Madden was, it is alleged, in reality "twenty." The City Clerk read it "seventy." It is not known whether he took into consideration the number of votes cast in the district or the number of votes on the registry list. His reading of the word "twenty" as "seventy" made the total vote cast in the district fifty more than was in reality cast, and twenty-six more than there were names of voters on the registration books. The returns from that district filed with the County Clerk and the Supervisor both made the vote cast in the district for Madden 125. It is said that the set of returns filed with the City Clerk were written out by Sheridan, and that he has admitted that the word was "twenty," and not "seventy."

It is charged that several bottles of liquor were carried into some of the polling places during the counting of the votes, and that certain Inspectors left the polls before the canvass was completed. It is known that many disputes occurred over the counting of certain ballots, and in several instances only the persistence of the watchers saved a number of legal ballots from being thrown out.

It is reported that an Election Inspector in the Third Ward will go before the Grand Jury and tell how, when he arrived at the City Hall to file his returns with the Supervisor, he was offered a consideration to alter the figures of the result of the vote cast for Mayor. It is reported that he will connect a prominent city official with the alleged attempt to induce him to alter the returns.

A motion, made by counsel for ex-Mayor Gleason, was argued a few days ago before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, asking for a mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen to canvass the vote. Mr. Gleason's counsel contend that the law does not give the City Clerk the sole authority to perform that important duty. Justice Gaynor has the matter under consideration and a decision is daily expected.

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Robert S. Hoe's Estate Sold.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The large and magnificent estate of the late Robert S. Hoe of New York, situated on Broadway, in this village, has been sold to George H. Legg, a New-York importer, for $150,000. Mr. Legg intends to have the old Hoe mansion razed to the ground and a beautiful granite establishment erected in its place.

William Rockefeller intended to purchase the property some time ago for his daughter as a wedding present, but the sale for some reason was not made.

Oklahoma Divorces Not Recognized.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The legal department of the British Government, having been asked to pass upon the question of the recognition of a divorce decree granted by the courts of Oklahoma, has informed Peter Neilson, a wealthy Englishman, who went from London to the Territory and secured a divorce, that the divorce laws of Oklahoma would not be recognized in England. Many English people have gone to Oklahoma and obtained divorces.

Ex-Congressman Flagler's Wife Dead.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Flagler, wife of ex-Congressman T. T. Flagler and mother of Mrs. Joshua S. Helmer, wife of the bank President convicted of deceiving the State Examiner, died here this morning

MISS SOUTHGATE BADLY INJURED

The Daughter of an Episcopal Bishop Run Over by a Van and May Die—The Driver Arrested.

Miss Ellen Southgate, sixteen years old, of 1,270 Madison Avenue, was run down by a truck, at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, at noon yesterday, and is now lying in the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from internal injuries from which she may die.

Miss Southgate is a daughter of Bishop Southgate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was for many years Bishop of the East, and resident in Constantinople. She lives with her mother and a younger sister. She started to go to see her married sister, who lives on West Eighty-eighth Street, taking a Madison Avenue horse car at her door, and riding to Eighty-sixth Street, where she got out to take a cross-town car.

She was waiting for a car to come, when a heavy furniture van came down the steep hill at that point. Miss Southgate did not see the van, nor did the driver, the witnesses say, try to avoid her. She was struck by the pole and trampled beneath the horses' feet. Her screams brought several men to her assistance, but too late, for the heavy van passed over her body. Jacob Freitag, the driver of the van, was arrested, and in the Harlem court was held without bail, to await the result of Miss Southgate's injuries. He lives at 527 East Eleventh Street. He said that he did not see the young woman until she was under the horses' feet. The truck belongs to D. Wanamaker of 203 East Fourth Street.

TRIED TO KILL AN EX-SENATOR

Mrs. Lane, a Colored Woman, Makes a Murderous Attack on Mr. Corle in Somerville.

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 3.—An attempt was made to shoot ex-Senator Calvin D. Corle here to-night, and it would have been successful had it not been for the timely action of ex-Sheriff B. F. Totten, who knocked down the arm of the woman who had the revolver. The woman is Mrs. Pompey Lane, colored, and she is now in jail in default of $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of attempted homicide.

Ex-Senator Corle was walking along the street this afternoon, about dusk, when he was accosted by Mrs. Lane. The woman's husband had lived in this city for a great many years before his death, and when he died he left quite a sum of money to his wife by will, and appointed ex-Senator Corle as administrator of the estate. When Mrs. Lane approached the ex-Senator this evening she was very much excited.

"Mr. Corle," she said, "I want some money."

The ex-Senator told the woman that there was no money due her just now. She took a revolver from the folds of her dress and pointed it at Mr. Corle. Ex-Sheriff Totten ran up and struck the woman on the arm. The revolver did not explode. Mrs. Lane was then arrested.

SPEAKER REED HAS NOTHING TO SAY

Wants Time to Think Over the President's Message Before Expressing His Opinion of It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Speaker Reed would not consent to be interviewed on the message. He said he "had nothing to say on the subject to-night," as he "had not as yet had time to think over the matter."

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NO MORE GAMBLING AT ITS FAIRS

Westchester Agricultural and Horticultural Society Changes Its Policy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society held its annual meeting here to-day. Secretary E. B. Long of White Plains reported that the society, notwithstanding fires, &c., during the past year, owns real estate and property worth, above all incumbrances, $30,000. The bonded indebtedness is $15,000. $5,000 was spent last year in improvements, building, &c. The society at this meeting declared a 10 per cent. dividend.

On motion of W. B. Tibbetts it was voted that hereafter nothing of a gambling nature be permitted on the fair grounds. Great objection had been manifested to the games of chance that have been permitted. The officers elected are: President—John B. Tompkins of Yorktown; Vice President—James Hopkins of North Castle; Secretary—E. P. Long of White Plains; Treasurer—Joseph B. Lee of North Castle; Directors—Moses W. Taylor of Mount Pleasant and James Coles of Greenburg for three years; Theron B. Dean of Yorktown to fill vacancy.

WOOL MEN ASK FOR PROTECTION

Resolution Adopted at a Meeting Held in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers held here to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, adhering to the conviction that the impartial application of the principle of protection is essential to a complete and uniform development of the industrial resources of the Nation, earnestly seconds the appeal of the wool grower for a duty on wool.

Every member of the committee voted for the resolution.

BOTH HURT ON SILVER WEDDING DAY

Mrs. Luser Burned and Her Husband Injured by a Fall from a Car.

A lamp, which was given to Mrs. Rachel Leiser of 391 Houston Street, as a silver-wedding present last night, exploded when an attempt was made to light it. Mrs. Leiser was badly burned and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While she was there her husband arrived in another ambulance. He had been thrown from a car on his way home from work.

MR. CARLISLE'S REPORT DELAYED

May Not Be Presented to Congress Until Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is stated at the Treasury that Secretary Carlisle may not complete his report in time to submit it to Congress before Friday or Saturday. As Congress usually adjourns early in the session from Thursday to the following Monday, it may be next Monday before Secretary Carlisle's report is made public.

THE CLEVELANDS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Family Return to the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland and their children resumed their residence at the White House to-day, after a sojourn at Woodley since their return from Buzzard's Bay.

A superb line of distinctive novelties for the holidays at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

SOUND AND IMPRESSIVE

The President's Message a Calm Review of National Affairs.

DUTY OF CONGRESS STATED FORCIBLY

Views of Public Questions Patriotic Servants of the People Recognize as Well Founded.

BAD SUBJECT FOR PARTISAN CRITICISM

Republicans Confronted with an Appeal Which Embarrasses Them Greatly—Congressional Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Those inconsiderate persons who had been led to believe the President would send to the Fifty-fourth Congress a sensational message, and who fed their hopes on unauthorized and reckless conjecture, were disappointed, of course, when President Cleveland's communication to Congress was read this afternoon. The readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have not been misled about the matter. These dispatches have said that it would be a calm, candid, conservative statement of our foreign relations, and that it would restate the financial condition, leaving to the Congress the task of supplying the remedies for the defects existing in our money system.

It was entirely unreasonable to believe that the President would turn violently upon his past, and adopt a policy in foreign affairs that would meet with the unqualified approbation of the people who lightly regard the value of peace and are ignorant of the distresses of war. Such a reversal would have subjected the President to the charge of insufficient consideration or bad judgment in his past. For everything that he has done his statements of to-day are consistently in the line of support. Among the Republicans and Democrats who have not been disposed to advocate sudden and violent excitement by the United States of the disputed Venezuela-Guiana boundary question, before being quite sure what the dispute was really about, the message is reassuring. In that matter the United States Government has intervened to the extent of admonishing Great Britain that violent seizure of the territory of Venezuela will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Among judicious men it was not expected that the President would go further than he has gone in speaking about the Cuban situation. Deplorable as is the insurrection in that island, and injurious as the protracted struggle has been to the interests of the United States, the President holds that the strife has not yet justified the United States in repudiating treaty obligations with Spain in order to manifest sympathy with the efforts of those who would be free.

Limited as the message is to the discussion of foreign relations and financial problems, it has invited at once the attention of those who studiously have criticised the foreign policy of the Administration and those who have been identified with that class of public men who have been identified with the different heretical notions about money. Senator Lodge is apparently not satisfied because he is not assisted in his heroic task of twisting the unresisting tail of the British lion. He has introduced resolutions which, after they are read, do not really seem to go any further in the Venezuela matter than the President has gone. The saying of the thing he wants to say over and over again does not increase the force of his words. Mr. Crisp, who may be considered the leader of the free-silver coinage men on the floor, repeats the silver man's suggestion that the remedy of the Treasury for many of the ills complained of by the President would be the payment of obligations "in coin," by which he means a good deal of silver and as little gold as possible. A reading of the message is necessary to qualify one to judge of the lack of cogency in Mr. Crisp's criticism.

There is nothing in the message by way of recommendation for legislation that the Republicans can take hold of and then repudiate with glee and scorn. The President already had recommended the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks, and Mr. Reed knows that he could not make his Republican associates in the last Congress believe that they should vote to approve the recommendations. Mr. Reed's proposition that the Congress shall "rest" is not met with any recommendation for an increase either of internal or customs taxes. The President distinctly regards the revenue question of little concern as compared with that of currency reform.

There are a few people out in Kansas, represented by members in the House, who are impatient about the Waller case, and who intend to stir up the Congress with demands that may be ineffectual to hasten France in making explanations that are lacking and that diplomacy does not seem to be equal to the task of obtaining. The story as told by the President looks like a far less exciting one than that used as an excuse for cudgeling the Administration. It is safe to say that Mr. Hitt will not squander such reputation as he has for statesmanship and diplomacy in contriving a cause for war with France out of this controversy, and he certainly will not co-operate with Mr. Lodge in the Venezuela matter to such an extent as will assure the country the expensive luxury of war with France and Great Britain at the same time.

Comments on the message are easily divided into two classes. The Republicans as a body and a part of the Democrats consider the treatment of the financial question as sound; but the Republicans complain because the President has not admitted that the country is suffering just now chiefly from a lack of revenue, which they are anxious to supply with incidental gratification to the hitherto protected classes. The second class consists of those Democrats who think they still should advocate free coinage in spite of recent popular demonstrations of the weakness of the silver cause in Democratic States.

VIEWS OF CONGRESS.

Ex-Speaker Crisp Airs His Silver Sentiments—Comments of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The members of the House began the discussion of the

Suits Brought to Speedy Trial.

Your tailor tries on and alters your garments, does he not? So do we! But—at a great saving to you in price and time. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 29TH ST.—Adv.

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

President's message as soon as it had been read. The reading was listened to with close attention, and members after adjournment were free to express their opinions. Among the comments made were these:

Ex-Speaker Crisp, (Dem., Ga.)—I heard with some surprise and great regret that part of the message relating to our finances. That relief is needed no one doubts. That it can be found in the direction indicated in the message I do not believe. The President makes as strong an argument as can be made in favor of the single gold standard, but I do not think fairly states the case. He assumes throughout his message that our obligations are payable in gold. There is no law on the statute book justifying this assumption. All bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States are payable in coin—that is, gold and silver of the present standard of weight and fineness—and if the Treasury would exercise the option which the law and contracts give of paying in those metals most convenient to it, our difficulties would be less. I am opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks and Sherman notes, because it would ruinously contract our currency. Neither can I approve the propositions recommended to enlarge the privileges of the National banks. I have no doubt the President honestly believes he is right, and I know I as honestly believe he is wrong.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.)—The President's indifference to the relations between our income and our expenditures is as pronounced as his theory that we can become more prosperous by borrowing money on interest-bearing bonds than by raising revenue at the expense of foreign competitors with our own wage earners. The issue raised by the President is fundamental, but it is the same issue between promoting American and foreign prosperity that was raised in the elections of 1894 and 1896, and decided by tremendous majorities in favor of the American policy under which the United States became the greatest manufacturing country and the richest in the world.

Representative Payne, (Rep., N. Y.)—The President, in his effort to justify the policy of his party, fails in a proper diagnosis of the case. He endeavors to put the blame of the entire situation on the greenbacks and Treasury notes. He forgets that although the greenbacks have been in existence for more than thirty years, and have been redeemable in gold since the resumption of specie payment, that there was no pressure for their redemption until a growing deficit in revenue, and a large increase in the balance of trade against us, caused a demand for gold export and produced an uneasiness bordering on panic. I do not think the message has tended to solve the question or improve the situation.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)—The greenbacks never troubled us in the manner suggested by the President's message. For years while the Republicans were in power, with legislation in force that brought, in customs dues and internal revenues, money enough to pay the current expenses of the Government,

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio)—If I understand the recommendations of the message as to finance, I do not believe the President can rally sixty votes in both houses to stand by him.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.)—The President's recommendations regarding Venezuela are vigorous and in accord with the sentiment of our people. On Cuba he is dignified and voices the cooler judgment of true Americans. His recommendation regarding the retirement of greenbacks will hardly meet the wishes of the people of the Western country. Still, some such system may yet become necessary. The views expressed on the silver question are sound and vigorous, but are not in accord with those expressed by our people.

Representative Sherman, (Rep., New-York)—An economic measure that would yield revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government would meet all the existing exigencies.

Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.)—The only point of importance is the adoption by the President of the Carlisle doctrine that there is no deficit in the revenues, and that the Treasury's only danger is in the greenbacks. The House will not sanction the withdrawal of all Government paper money. It will provide for an increased revenue in its own way, leaving to the Senate and Mr. Cleveland the responsibility for continuing the present deficit, or agreeing with the House in measures to put an end to it. A revenue bill will pass the House within a few weeks.

Mr. Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is an exceedingly able State paper. It is statesmanlike and courageous throughout. His party for a time has gone down in defeat, but Mr. Cleveland remains in the unshaken confidence of the American people.

Representative Morse, (Rep., Mass.)—What the President says about wool and the tariff shows that "like Ephraim, he is joined to his idols." The position taken by the President is no way sustained by the facts; the woolen manufactures of New England and the country are greatly injured under the existing tariff, from the fact that the country is now being flooded with cheap European shoddy.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.)—That part of the President's message which refers to our foreign relations is very comprehensive and interesting. His recommendations are particularly important and appropriate on the Cuban question, the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the Behring Sea claims, and the better preservation of seal life in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, the protection of American citizens in Turkey, China, and Japan, and proper regulations to prevent objectionable discrimination against our exports to Europe, and particularly our cattle and other food products to Germany and adjacent nations, and the interests of changing or modifying the treaty so as not to require the United States to act jointly with Germany and England in paying expenses and assisting in the management of affairs in Samoa. The boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is attracting wide attention, and I believe our people, regardless of party affiliations, will indorse the President in an earnest and vigorous policy on the lines set forth in his message. Our Government seems bound by considerations of honor and good faith to provide for the immediate payment or for speedy adjustment of the Bering Sea claims by arbitration, as he recommends.

Gen. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.)—I think the President's statements regarding the foreign policy of the Government will meet the approval of the people of the United States. On the Venezuelan question the language of the message shows the firmly avowed determination of the United States to adhere to the Monroe doctrine in its strictest sense. I think Mr. Cleveland's reference to the revolution in Cuba clearly shows that when the struggling patriots on that island have so far advanced their cause as to establish the framework of a civil government, he will recommend that they be recognized as belligerents. I cannot assent at all to Mr. Cleveland's financial recommendations. The people of the South and West will oppose to the bitter end any further reduction in the currency of the country.

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)—I approve most emphatically what the President said on Venezuela. He has gone perhaps as far in the Cuban matter as international law will permit. Congress cannot take the matter up. I do not approve of his financial expressions.

Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)—No legislation is recommended by the message, save the retirement of the Treasury note greenback currency, by funding the same in long-time interest-bearing bonds. The President practically charges all the ills that have come upon the country to the Treasury notes. From the tenor of the whole message it is patent that in his judgment no legislation increasing their revenues is needed, or would receive his approval. It is clear, therefore, that there is nothing possible through legislation or administration that will cure our ills during his term.

Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.)—It would cost the people a great deal of money to retire the greenbacks, and when it had been done, neither the country nor the Government would be any better off than they now are, in so far as their present and main embarrassments are concerned.

Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.)—Many of the general recommendations will meet with public approval, but the financial recommendations, if carried out, would aggravate our difficulties quite as much as did the repeal of the Sherman act.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.)—It is a labored effort to fasten the responsibility for all our business and financial difficulties on the Republican Party. In this respect it is a sort of protest against the verdict of the people rendered at the polls. It is gratifying to notice that there is no recommendation for State banks of issue in the message and that the remonetization of silver at the present ratio is deprecated.

Mr. Newland, (Silverite, Nev.)—The sole cause of the prevailing depression is the low price of products and property, and the high value of gold, which measures them. There is but one way to cure this fall in prices, and that is to take away a portion of the increased value of gold by restoring silver, its only competitor.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.)—The most astonishing feature of the message was the fact that it entirely omitted to inform Congress whether there was or was not a necessity of providing more revenue. The inference, however, from the general tenor of the message was that the President did not desire more revenue, holding that bye and bye present revenue laws would yield enough revenue. The effort of the President to divert attention from the real causes of the financial stress of the Government by charging the responsibility on the presence of the greenback in our currency will not prove a success.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.)—I regret exceedingly that the President felt called upon to repeat the statements that protection is for the benefit of a favored class and at the expense of the great mass of the people; that it is insufficient for revenue; that it impedes our entrance to foreign markets, curtails our foreign trade, and that free trade alone can build up our country and develop its industries. It was also the direct influence from the White House which not only prevented the adoption of Senator Sherman's short-bond proposition in the Fifty-second Congress, but prevented the adoption of Mr. Reed's proposition in the Fifty-third Congress for similar short-time bonds.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)—The most remarkable thing about it is the labored attempt to make the people believe that the miserable tariff policy of the present Administration is not responsible for our present ills.

Mr. Washington, (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is characterized by the usual vigor and clearness with which Mr. Cleveland handles all questions. The foreign policy indicated is patriotic, American, and in line with the Monroe doctrine. His treatment of the financial question is clear and convincing.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

DIVIDED ON PARTY LINES.

Senators Give Voice to Their Opinions of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The message of the President was received in the Senate soon after 12 o'clock, and Secretary Cox droned through the document for an hour or more, to the torment of the Senators, who desired to know what the message contained, and the amusement of others who had printed copies. The supply of copies was small, so but few Senators fully understood the President's recommendations when Mr. Cox finished his task.

Opinions regarding the document divided largely upon party lines. The sound-money Democrats had nothing but praise for the manner in which the financial condition of the country had been presented, while some of the silver Democrats declared that Mr. Cleveland had erred in saying that the adoption of free coinage would not remove existing difficulties. The sound-money Republicans found no fault with the portions of the message dealing with the country's foreign relations and the financial question, but they combated the President's statement that the McKinley Tariff bill had "curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world." The silver men on the Republican side, as might have been expected, paid attention only to the statements concerning the use of gold and silver and denounced the President for his adherence to the anti-silver view. Several Senators antagonistic to the Administration expressed the opinion that nothing would be done by the present Congress to remedy the evils of which Mr. Cleveland complains. A prominent Democratic Senator said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES this evening that the message seemed to him to be unusually strong, and that he would be much surprised if the Republicans should ignore the recommendations contained in it.

"What Mr. Cleveland says about the finances of the country is thoroughly sound," this Senator said, "His recommendations are in line with the views of our best financiers. The greenbacks ought to be retired, and the plan he proposes seems to me to be a good one. This Congress will have to take hold of this question. Mr. Cleveland has shown that he is not wedded to his own plan. He says plainly that he will be willing to co-operate with the Congress in devising some way out of our trouble. Something is bound to come of his recommendations I am sure."

Other Senators expressed their opinions as follows:

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)—In the face of a rapidly growing deficit the message suggests no method for providing an increase in revenue. The President's recommendation for the retirement of the greenbacks will avail nothing, because the members of his party in the Senate and a large majority of the Senate are committed to a policy directly antagonistic to Mr. Cleveland's views. A bill to retire these notes could not be reported from the Finance Committee as at present constituted, nor from any committee, as I believe, that will be formed in the Senate. The portion of the message to be commended is the reference to Venezuelan matters.

Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)—It exhibits a complete abandonment of the message of 1887, and opens the way to further gold bond issues, as a means of defraying the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Smith, (Dem., N. J.)—I was very much gratified at the financial recommendations contained in the document.

Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)—I indorse the idea of retiring the greenback, as a general proposition, but have not investigated the full scheme as unfolded in the message.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)—I am opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and transferring to the National banks the sole power of controlling the currency of this country.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa)—The message seems to be incomplete, and is lacking in suggestions pertinent at this time. With our revenues woefully short of the requirements there it not a word about increasing those revenues.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)—The message is repugnant to everything that I have held to on the financial subject through life, and for one I will not vote to retire the greenback.

Mr. Brice, (Dem., Ohio)—Mr. Cleveland's only object was, perhaps, to agitate the subject of the retirement of the greenbacks in this chamber, in the press, and throughout the country. He could certainly have had no hope of getting such a measure through this Congress. The silver men would not support it unless it were coupled with conditions that would make it impossible for the President to approve the measure; the Republicans and the gold standard men are not likely to advocate the plan, and, therefore, the President at once eliminates two-thirds of the votes in both Houses. How, then, can he hope to get his recommendations adopted?

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)—It strikes me as being strong, forceful, and persuasive. His suggestion that we should retire the greenbacks is a good one, and I heartily indorse it. The message as a whole makes a great document, and I am sure it will be approved by the mass of the people.

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)—I see nothing in the message that indicates statesmanship or a regard for the general welfare of the people. The great question that suggests itself to my mind is, if he retires the greenback, what will be substituted therefor as currency? If National bank notes are to be issued upon the bonds issued to retire the greenbacks, why not save the interest that will accrue upon those bonds? Both the bonds and the greenbacks are the promises of this Government to pay. The only difference is that the bond will draw interest and the greenback not. Why, then, saddle this additional interest upon a suffering people? The policy of Mr. Cleveland is surely leading to plutocracy instead of Democracy.

Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)—The message was such an one as might be expected from the pen of President Cleveland. He has been acting with a perfect intelligence and understanding of all the conditions heretofore and is likely to be able to make his reasons plain. I will cheerfully support him in his endeavor to have the greenbacks retired. The message is a sound and patriotic document and deserves the favorable consideration of the whole American people.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.)—The message makes it plain that the cause of the money changers vs. the people must be tried before the jury of the people.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.)—The President says the tariff has destroyed our exports and yet we never had such exports as we enjoyed under the McKinley tariff; they were infinitely larger than under the present Democratic measure. The present law is not, of course, along Democratic lines, but it was the best they could get.

Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.)—He says absolutely nothing on the tariff and suggests no remedy for his depleted treasury. His treatment of our foreign relations is weak in general and utterly in the discussion of the particular questions growing out of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, although he is not as forcible or as liberal in his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as I would like to see.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.)—The President has not demonstrated to my satisfaction how we can more satisfactorily pay our debts by making it more difficult for our creditors to collect.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)—The distinctive feature of the message is its recommendation for the retirement of the greenback. I think the sentiment of the country is against such a policy. His treatment of our foreign affairs seems to be conservative and satisfactory.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.)—The most important thing to be done at this moment is to replenish the Treasury, and on that the President has not a word to say, except to intimate that a tariff which has never produced anything but a deficit will at some date not named, produce a surplus. He has as usual a panacea for all existing ills, which is characteristic of this Administration and the Democratic Party, and in this case the panacea consists in withdrawing the greenbacks and turning them into interest-bearing debt. However wise this may be as a matter of the adjustment of the currency, it does not touch the difficulty of the moment, which is to check the great increase of importations, stimulated by the new tariff, which causes the present drain of gold to pay for them. Nearly all that the message says upon foreign affairs is colorless and of slight importance, but in regard to Venezuela, I am happy to say, the President has taken an excellent and sound position.

Many of the Senators are giving the message a careful reading to-night, and many of its points will probably soon be discussed in set speeches.

COMMENT ACROSS THE WATER.

Views of English Newspapers on the President's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily News, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress, will say to-morrow:

A worse financial muddle than Mr. Cleveland stated it would be difficult to conceive. Such is the result of tampering with the currency for the supposed relief of powerful interests. It is worth the attention of our own currency doctors.

The News will refer to the Venezuela dispute as a matter in which the United States is not concerned directly. On this point it says:

The principle of arbitration is invaluable, but its friends should beware of straining it unduly. The comparative weakness of Venezuela does not give that country exceptional rights. Arbitration has nothing to do with the relative strength of the parties. The President's message is silent regarding the outrage on the British Guiana police. It is neither dignified nor politic for Washington to take up the quarrels of South American communities which do not observe the usages of civilized nations. The United States will find out some day that this sort of patronage involves corresponding responsibility and will not like it at all.

With regard to the President's reference to Armenia, The News will say it should be thought that when American missionaries are robbed and evicted with the connivance or complicity of the Sultan, an American warship would be a better agent than the powers, who are all protocols and no policy. To this The News adds: "The lives of Americans in Asia Minor cannot be considered safe. It would go hard with Mr. Cleveland if he allowed them to perish."

The Standard will say:

The maintenance of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States is of such supreme importance that we cannot but regret the tone in which President Cleveland alluded to the dispute with Venezuela. If we may judge the tone and substance of the dispatch addressed to Ambassador Bayard in July from the paraphrase communicated to Congress we are not in the least surprised that no answer has yet been received. We undertake to predict that when the answer reaches the White House it will furnish the President with much matter for serious reflection. We have far too much confidence in the strength and generosity of American character to believe for a moment that the President will be sustained in his position by the better order of transatlantic sentiment.

The Standard disavows any wish to treat the message with disrespect, but says that the whole passage relative to Venezuela is a tissue of unreal assumptions and unsupported deductions. It adds that it is obviously for the people of the United States to decide whether at any time they will forcibly prevent a European power from forcibly increasing its possessions on the American continent. If they wish to carry out this view they will do so after due calculation of the cost, but this has nothing to do with Great Britain's right to vindicate her title to territory which she holds to be her own without interference from the outside.

Regarding the mode of enforcing the British claim, the paper asks:

Does Mr. Cleveland seriously suggest that because a State is insignificant it is to be exempt from the ordinary consequences of aggression on a powerful neighbor? Has he ever adopted this singular principle where wrong has been done to the United States? Of course not, and he must not teach a virtue that he declines to practice. He insists that there must be arbitration; that Venezuela is to define the issues, and Great Britain is to submit meekly to the award.

The Morning Post will say:

Regarding Samoa and Venezuela, the message appears to be framed on lines that Senator Chandler might approve. The President appears to assume that he must be wrong because she is stronger than Venezuela.

The Chronicle will say:

The President's reference to Armenia is practically an invitation for the powers to coerce the Sultan, and, being backed up by the sending of a cruiser, it must be regarded as a definite adherence of the United States to the European concert.

Few honest critics can say anything against the references to Venezuela. We agree with the President that our interest is eminently suited for impartial arbitration. No doubt the British Government will take the same view when reparation for injuries due us from Venezuela is made.

Even Labouchere will acquiesce in the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Cleveland that our hands are full enough without increasing our burdens in America, especially at the risk of creating a serious strain with a great power, whose friendship is more valuable to us than that of all others together, but if the United States assumes extra territorial authority, they render themselves answerable in some degree for the faithful discharge of obligations by the Central and South American republics. Apparently it is their intention to undertake this serious task.

The Times will say:

The failure of Congress to embody Mr. Cleveland's proposed financial measures in legislation would undoubtedly give severe shock to business confidence. We shall be greatly surprised if the plan is not warmly welcomed in the great commercial centres of the United States, if Mr. Cleveland is right, as he is regarded as being by dispassionate observers here. The risks entailed by a further postponement of the currency question are very serious. It is not impossible, if Mr. Cleveland is now unheeded by a hostile Congress, that he may be peremptorily recalled to power by the voice of the Nation as the only man capable of repairing the gratuitous and calamitous errors of his rivals.

The remainder of the message, especially its reference to foreign affairs, gives the impression that Mr. Cleveland is marking time. Nothing that he says commits him to a new or aggressive policy in dealing with other nations, while it will task the ingenuity of his opponents to show that he has compromised the dignity or been careless of the interests of his own country.

All the London papers will publish extensive abstracts of the message.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

Lima (N. Y.) Man in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Leo Fallett looked like a common tramp when he was arraigned in court to-day charged with having stolen a sofa spread from Dr. M. C. Moran of Milwaukee Avenue. When the prisoner told his story it was discovered he was the son of Dr. F. M. Fallett of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. He also has an uncle, Dr. M. C. Fallett, at Olean, N. Y. When Dr. Moran heard the story he withdrew the larceny charge. Fallett was sent to the Bridewell.

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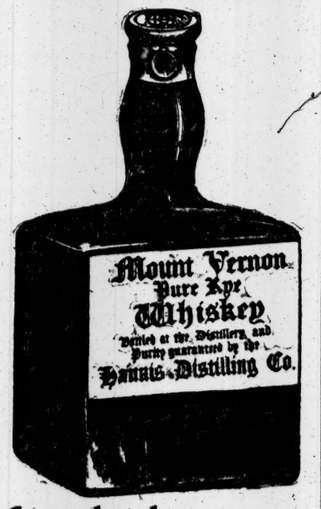

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CUBA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Senate Considers Both—House Galleries Empty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The subjects of Cuban belligerency and the Monroe doctrine divided attention with the President's message in the Senate to-day. Mr. Lodge, who only a few weeks ago was pouring war talk into the willing ears of foreign reporters, introduced a resolution declaring in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Cullom delivered himself of a similar declaration. Big Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered a joint resolution treating both of Cuba and the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Call of Florida came out flat-footed for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists, and notice to Spain that she must conduct the war in Cuba with some regard to the laws of nations and humanity. Both Mr. Call and Mr. Cullom will take the floor to-morrow to discuss these interesting topics. There is much sympathy with the cause of Cuba among Senators on both sides of the chamber.

On motion of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) that portion of the President's message relating to the payment of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Bering Sea controversy was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to examine into the question of the liability of the United States, and also of the liability of Great Britain or Canada in the same matter. Mr. Morgan said that he would speak on the subject to-morrow. The Senate held a short executive session and adjourned till to-morrow.

There was no crowding of the House galleries to-day. All curiosity about the Congress expired yesterday, and the general public that then had been unexpectedly excluded, remained away. The proceedings before the arrival of the House Committee to wait upon the President were brief. When Mr. Payne, Mr. Crisp, and Mr. Cannon informed the House that the President had extended "respectful salutations to the body, and would communicate a message in writing." Col. Pruden, the President's secretary, promptly stepped forward with the message. It was read by several clerks, with ranging degrees of distinctness, ex-Lieut. Gov. Lampson of Ohio, a candidate for the desk, being one of the least effective of the readers tested. The attention given to the message was respectful.

Mr. Barrott, (Rep., Mass.,) desired the record so amended as to show that he had voted yesterday for T. B. Reed for Speaker, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Shafroth, (Rep., Col.,) who was not present yesterday, appeared at the bar of the House, and the oath was administered to him by the Speaker.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) moved that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the House. This was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Payne, the House adjourned until Friday next.

MANY CONTESTS IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed Wants a Speedy Settlement of the Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There are thirty contests in the present House of Representatives, and the testimony thus far printed aggregates 17,000 pages. Of these thirty cases, five, including that of Mr. McGann of Chicago, will probably be disposed of by unanimous agreement of the committee. The remaining twenty-five contested cases will consume probably thirty-two or thirty-three days of the time of the House, to say nothing of the burden their consideration imposes upon the committee. In the Fifty-first Congress there were seventeen contested election cases, all but two of which were disposed of. Their consideration occupied the House twenty-three days, even with the advantage of a strong cloture rule to close debate.

It is understood that Speaker Reed has been impressed with the importance of securing reform in this matter, as well as to bring about the speedy settlement of the questions involved in these contests. It has been intimated that one of the first things to be brought before the Committee on Rules will be a plan which has been suggested of either increasing the committee to twenty-one or twenty-five instead of fifteen as at present, or the appointment of two separate committees on election cases to be referred as the House may indicate.

This method of dealing with these contested cases will, it is believed, if adopted, result in the settlement of at least two-thirds of them before the 1st of May.

DUPONT WILL CLAIM A SEAT TO-DAY

The Delaware Senatorial Muddle Expected to Cause a Protracted Debate—The Case for the Claimant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The initial steps in the effort to seat Henry A. Dupont, alleged by the Republicans to have been the legally elected Senator from the State of Delaware, will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, when Senator Chandler will lay before that body the written claim of Mr. Dupont, the certified copy prepared by the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the proceedings of the Legislature in the matter of the election of a United States Senator, and a copy of the record. These he will ask to have referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The statement of the case shows these facts, which, it is understood, are undisputed: Gov. Marvil (Rep.) was inaugurated Jan. 15 last to serve for a term of four years. He died April 8 following. William T. Watson (Dem.) was elected Speaker of the Senate on the organization of the State Legislature the first Tuesday in January. By the Constitution of Delaware, on the death of the Governor the Speaker of the Senate "shall exercise the office of Governor."

Watson was accordingly sworn in as Governor April 9. From that time he ceased to act as a Senator, either in the Senate or the joint Assembly, in the matter of the election of a Senator, until May 9, upon which day, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, it had been provided that an adjournment sine die should be had. Watson appeared in the joint Assembly at noon and took the chair as Speaker, presided, and voted. Dupont received 15 votes to 15 votes cast for other candidates.

It is claimed that the whole matter rests upon a question of law, and the friends of Mr. Dupont, in the contest about to be precipitated in the United States Senate, contend that the question resolves itself into this and this only: If Watson had the right to vote as a Senator after his elevation to the office of Governor, then Dupont was not elected, he not having received a majority of the votes cast. If, however, Watson had not the right to vote, then Dupont, having received a majority of the votes of those entitled to vote, was duly elected to the Senate, and should be seated.

A prolonged debate will doubtless grow out of this case, and one of the reasons urged why the Republicans should reorganize the Senate is that they may have possession of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and secure a favorable report on this case.

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PAYNE TAKES THE LEAD

Probable that He Will Be Speaker Reed's First Lieutenant.

ALSO WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMAN

Dingley May Be the Head of the Banking and Currency Committee—Grosvenor Interprets Reed's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New-York made the motion to adjourn yesterday and again to-day. That motion is one usually made by the leader of the House. The leader of the House is usually the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Arguing from these signs, it is assumed that Mr. Payne, and not Mr. Dingley of Maine, is to be the most prominent of Mr. Reed's lieutenants on the floor, and that the Speaker has in reservation some appointment for which he considers Mr. Dingley equally well fitted. Mr. Payne, if selected, will bring to the arduous task imposed upon him an abundance of physical vigor and a partisanship that knows no sleeping. He probably is a stronger protectionist than the Speaker himself. His regard for the Speaker has been deep and abiding. His watchfulness for party opportunity on the floor, and off it, has been a habit for years. He is less of a statesman and more of a politician than the Speaker. He has more courage and less politeness than the former leader, McKinley. All things considered, he easily is the best man for the place on the Republican side, although his general ability is of an inferior character to that possessed by Mr. Dingley.

It is assumed that if Mr. Payne be selected for the head of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley will take Banking and Currency. This place, in the present Congress, may be of greater practical importance than the one for which Mr. Dingley frequently has been named. That Chairmanship will not impose upon its holder the charge of the House, but with it should go a larger and closer acquaintance with financial matters than absolutely is required to make an effective Ways and Means Chairman for a Congress devoted to "resting."

Gen. Grosvenor, who has been trying to interpret Speaker Reed's address to the caucus on Saturday night, and to express his own confidence in advance in the selections for committee places, undertakes to extract a double meaning from Mr. Reed's remarks that generally have been accepted as indicating a do-nothing that can be avoided. He says:

"It doesn't take a very wise man to read between the lines of this statement, that the policy of Mr. Reed is to propose such measures as will relieve the country for the time being, but at the same time adhere to the strict development of party principle. In other words, we will furnish money. We will go to the rescue of the country, suffering from the incapacity of the Democratic Party, but we will furnish the money upon lines of party principle, and we will not be led to temporary makeshifts and devices born of Democratic inability to run the Government."

Gen. Grosvenor is of the opinion that, because most of the new members are men who were nominations for the first time, and not expected they would be elected, they will prove to be men of unusual ability to perform Congressional work.

CHAPLAIN COUDEN IS WARLIKE.

Prays that the Nation May Be Quick to Resent an Insult.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—One of the jokes that has passed about the Capitol since Congress assembled is that both the Senate and the House are led by the blind. This is at the expense of the Chaplains. The Rev. William H. Milburn, the Chaplain of the Senate, a blind man, who has lectured upon what he saw without eyes in England, was formerly Chaplain of the House. He was never so aggressive a prayer maker, however, as the Rev. Mr. Couden, the newly elected House Chaplain, who made his first official appeal to the throne of grace this morning. If he was chosen for his warlike notions and his audacity, he has at once justified his employment, even if he has not added lustre to his cloth. He said:

Almighty and most merciful God, our heavenly Father, we come into Thy presence with reverence and awe, yet with perfect confidence and faith, because Thou art a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. We thank Thee for that providence which has been over us as a people, to guide and sustain us as a people, through all the vicissitudes of the past year, and we pray Thee that the same providence shall be present to guide and sustain us through all the future.

Let Thy spirit fall mightily upon these, Thy servants, that in their deliberations they may be guided to truth and right and duty. Especially let Thy spirit rests upon the Speaker of this House, that in all his rulings he may be guided unto justice and equity.

And so, Heavenly Father, let peace reign throughout our borders, yet may we be quick to resent anything like an insult to this our Nation. May prosperity smile on our land, and peace and happiness come into every home. So may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

The prayer, formally for peace, incidentally breathed a menace of war, when he followed an invocation to be guided "unto justice and equity" by expressing the hope that we may "be quick to resent anything like an insult to this, our Nation." It is safe to assume that he will be cautious hereafter.

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BILLS BY THE HUNDRED

Many Measures Presented for the Action of Congress.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER ADVOCATED

Pensions, Immigration, and Registration for Ships—Appropriations Asked for Public Buildings and Monuments. 30089

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—If present indications may be taken as a basis for prophecy, the present Congress will have as many schemes of new legislation to consider as any of its predecessors. New bills came in in a flood to-day from all directions in both houses. As is usually the case, the new members, in the enthusiasm of their unaccustomed employment, were most prolific of ideas which they desired incorporated in the statutes. Some of these were "reform" measures calculated, acording to the theories of their sponsors, to bring about an immediate millennial condition. Others were in the interest of individuals, while a large number were merely expressive of loyalty to "the old flag and an appropriation," and called for the construction of public buildings and other public works. The old members were not far behind the novices, and many "fads" which have been before past Congresses appeared in their old familiar garb, their advocates getting them in early to secure consideration.

Free Silver to the Front.

Free silver bills were numerous. In the Senate three were offered, one each by Senators Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) and Stewart, (Pop., Nev.) Senator Peffer also offered a bill to repeal all laws authorizing the issue of United States bonds. In the House, Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) presented a bill providing for the free coinage of silver and the issue of gold certificates.

Pensions came in for liberal consideration. The first bill introduced in the Senate was a pension bill by Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) It provides a pension of $100 per month to the widow of Brig. Gen. William Cogswell. The last session's bill of Senator Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions was reintroduced. Senator Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) had a bill to protect the rights of pensioners. In the House, Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) offered a bill making a pension a vested right and authorizing the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud, accident, or mistake. Mr. Hermann (Rep., Oregon) introduced a bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive.

The question of providing a uniform system of bankruptcy laws was introduced in both branches. In the House Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) presented a bill providing for a modification of the Torrey bill. It was the measure advocated at the last session by Mr. Oates, (Dem., Ala.) In the Senate similar bills were offered by Senators Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) and Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)

Frye and Shipping.

Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) introduced a number of measures of interest to shipbuilders and owners, one bill abolishing compulsory pilotage fees on vessels in the coastwise trade. Another would establish, under Federal control, shipping officers for seamen. A third would admit to American registry forty-eight foreign-built steamships owned by American citizens or corporations. Included in these are the steamers Kensington, Southwark, Berlin, Chester, Friesland, Westernland, Noordland, Rhynland, Belgenland, Nederland, Waesland, Switzerland, Pennland, Baracouta, Aztec, Manhanset, Mohican, Monomoy, Massasoit, Manitoba, Massachusetts, Montezuma, Mariposa, Mississippi, Maine, Missouri, Maryland, Montana, Michigan, Minnesota, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Kanawha; and also authorized American registry to foreign-built vessels when bond is given by their owners to build in an American shipyard vessels of equal value.

Immigration and Naturalization.

Matters connected with immigration called for some attention. Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) introduced his bill excluding alien Anarchists, and amending the immigration laws. In the House, a bill was offered by Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) amending the immigration laws by adding to the class of aliens excluded from the United States all persons between the ages of fourteen and sixty years who cannot read, write, and speak the English or some other language. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) presented a bill amending the naturalization laws, so as to provide that no alien shall become a citizen who has not for five years preceding the time application is made resided within the United States, and who cannot read, write, and speak the English language.

Senator Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) reintroduced his "reform" measures, among them being bills to regulate Congressional funerals and resolutions for Constitutional amendments providing for the election of the President, Vice President, and Senators by the direct vote of the people, and that no change in public policy of the Government, especially respecting foreign relations, taxation, and monetary affairs, shall take effect until approved by the people at an election held for that purpose.

Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be made a public holiday.

General Subjects.

The pioneer petition by an army officer for the refunding of the income tax collected from him during the late war of the rebellion was presented in the House by Representative Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.) The petitioner is John McNulty, M. D., ex-Surgeon of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and he asks for a refund of $500.

Senator Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) introduced a bill for the Government control of telegraphs; Senator Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) one prohibiting officers of the Government from refusing to pay money appropriated by Congress for specific purposes; Senator Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) one for postal savings depositories.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) offered in the House a bill establishing a bureau of public health in the Treasury Department to provide measures

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CHARLES LOWE'S LIFE OF THE KAISER

THE GERMAN EMPEROR WILLIAM II. Public Men of To-day Series. By Charles Lowe. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Emperor William will not enjoy this book. He may like the first few chapters, in which the story of his babyhood and boyhood is told, but as he proceeds into the book it will dawn on him that he is being picked to pieces; his rich Hohenzollern blood will boil with rage when he comes to a full understanding of what Mr. Lowe has done with him. It is possible, of course, that the Emperor already has read the book. It may be the author has sent him an advance copy, gilt-edged and bound in morocco, considering that the proper thing to do. If we assume that this has been done, we open a wide field for conjecture as to what has become of the Emperor's copy. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the book blazing in the grate, and the Emperor prancing up and down the room, kicking the dogs and the hassocks and bemoaning the fate that made him ruler of only Germany instead of the autocrat of all the world. Mr. Lowe never could write another book if he were under Emperor William's governmental thumb.

It is not a savage book that Mr. Lowe has written, not a bit of it. The author undoubtedly has formed decided opinions as to William's character, his capacity as a ruler, and his public career, but it is not through laying stress on these opinions that he conveys impressions that are distinctly disparaging. There is not much of direct expression of opinion in the book, its method being almost strictly narrative rather than critical. The author has undertaken to state what has taken place—what has been said and done—and apparently he has attempted to refrain from saying what his own judgments are concerning acts and policies which must be the bases of estimates of William's character and career. He is, however, like the witness in court who, though he tells the truth and nothing but the truth, is bound to disclose to the jury what his opinions are as to the merits of the case on trial. Probably it would be fair to assume that he is like the skillful and prejudiced witness who makes up his mind when he takes the stand that his testimony shall serve the cause to which he is attached.

If we look at Mr. Lowe's book in this light, his cleverness and literary skill impress us strongly. In a calm, quiet way, he has run over the story of William's life up to date, proceeding all the while with the manner of one who is thoroughly disinterested, willing to let his readers decide for themselves whether the Emperor has been a dutiful son, a lovable husband, an amiable man, and an accomplished statesman. Nobody can discover any ill nature in the story. Somehow the impression rests in the mind that the story not only is disparaging, but also is true. One would say that it was the sort of story to do the Emperor good. As the author phrases it, he has painted "a subject in the "carefully mixed colors of his own words and acts," and nobody should be able to appreciate the truth of this remark more readily than the Emperor himself. So, then, he may regard Mr. Lowe's book as a sort of mirror in which are portrayed all his good points, and his blemishes as well; he may regard it also as being a pretty close approach to the world's judgment of his life up to the present, and its expectation of what his future will be.

We may imagine William subjecting himself to examination and his life to review after reading what Mr. Lowe has written about him. One question he would ask would be whether he has been, ever since he came of age, so full of conceit, so completely in love with himself, as to exclude the possibility of his learning a good many things a great sovereign should know. Mr. Lowe does not say this of him, but, in telling what he has said and done, he strongly suggests it. Another question William would ask would be whether he had not set his face toward the past and attempted to bring back the brutality of a dead age, instead of facing to the front and embodying in his royal habits and governmental methods the spirit of the nineteenth century.

The Emperor might get a reasonably strong intimation in Mr. Lowe's book that he has been talking a lot of stuff and twaddle since the day he snatched the crown he eagerly had been waiting for, and with his own hands clapped it on his head and called himself God's appointed ruler of Germany. It does a man good sometimes to take a rejected manuscript out of the bureau drawer where it has laid a number of years and read it over. Oftentimes the man will finish his reading with a sigh of relief that there was an intelligent editor that stood like a stone wall in front of him when he tried to get at the public. Emperor William has said what he liked since he has been an Emperor. Possibly now that he is invited to eat his own words and say if he likes them, it may occur to him, on account of the manner in which they are served, that he is like the parrot which remarked to himself as he smoothed out the few feathers the dog had left him, "One trouble with you, my friend, is that you talk too much." Mr. Lowe says on this point:

But it was not so much by his deeds as by his words that the Emperor began to attract the attention of Europe. For it presently appeared that there was one thing in which his Majesty far excelled all his forbears, and that was in the use of his tongue. One of his ancestors had been Dutch "William the Silent," and now he aimed at becoming equally famous as a kind of German "William the Speaker." In the first year of his reign the young Emperor had spoken almost as much as his grandfather had done in the course of all his long life. He was thus, thought many, incurring a very grave responsibility by flying so many drafts on the future, for he lost no possible opportunity of haranguing his subjects, deeming that a throne might well be made to serve the purposes of a pulpit and Delphic tripod as well as of a silent and serene Olympus-top.

Another suggestion in Mr. Lowe's book is that it is a great drawback to the prosperity and well-being of the German Empire that the Emperor should be so much of a dictator toward those who are in responsible places. Great men will not be tied hand and foot; small men must fill big places where public servants are mere automatons.

One of the neatest paragraphs in Mr. Lowe's book is that with which he summarizes his story:

But it will probably be owned, after perusal of the foregoing fragment, that William II.—to say nothing more—has already proved himself one of the most remarkable men of his time, and gives ample promise of a future which will be followed with the very keenest interest by all English-speaking people.

This certainly is a triumph of literary diplomacy. It says nothing, but yet it stings.

RECENT NOVELS

Three Stories by Miss Murfree.

THE MYSTERY OF WITCH-FACE MOUNTAIN, and Other Stories. By Charles Egbert Craddock. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Miss Murfree still linges among the mountains and the moonshiners of Tennessee. The long story, or novelette, which gives this book its title, reflects much of her original talent, and, we should judge, exhibits all of her worst extravagances. Its element of weirdness is well treated, and its pictures of mountain scenery are certainly full of the sense of largeness, and abound in passages that are both convincing and beautiful. But her reckless use of words is frequently irritating. Her long study of an uncouth dialect has had its effect upon her style.

"The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain" is a sad tale, in which the view of life is all rather hopeless and depressing. The exiled consumptive who, by chance, discovers rock oil in the mountain, is able to use his knowledge to no personal advantage, and dies of his malady and his disappointment just as a corporation has begun to bore its wells. The chemist whom he summons to test his discovery is killed by the wayside. And finally the discovery is found to have no commercial value at all; the wells are soon exhausted and the corporation made bankrupt. The mountaineers who are more or less involved in these proceedings derive no sort of benefit from them. The moonshiners, the farmers, and the horse thieves are alike discomfited. Narcissa, the golden-haired mountain girl, whose extremely poetical nature is never expressed in her harsh speech, stands irresolutely between two romances, so to speak, and neither is complete. Her liking for the valley stranger is so vague that it is scarcely expressed, yet it impels her to check the smooth current of Moonshiner Con Hite's wooing and the denouement leaves her still uncertain and unplighted.

There are two other short stories in the volume, and these are both less pessimistic, and, therefore, more welcome. We are used to the pessimism of fiction that finds its theme in great cities, and tolerate it, if we do not like it, but pessimism among the hills and in the wilderness is a little too much.

A New Romance by Bret Harte.

IN THE HOLLOW OF THE HILLS. By Bret Harte. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The facility with which Bret Harte can tell a story amazes his admirers freshly each time he produces a new book. His skill in plot building and the art of narrative is unerring, and his style is ever alluring. Here is a new long romance from his ready pen, in which the reader finds himself under a spell at the very beginning, and his attention is closely held until the end.

A plot that seems at first deeply involved in mystery and full of new suggestiveness is woven deftly and swiftly, and the action goes forward without pause. Nearly half the story is finished before the author finds it necessary to break the thread in order to introduce new elements to sustain the interest, and it is not until the last word has been read that we realize how old and well worn all these materials are that have been used to charm us, and of how little significance this romance of California in the early sixties is.

In truth, so far as characterization is concerned, this is one of the very feeblest of all Harte's tales, and the love story it involves is slight and even improbable. As we lay the book aside we have already forgotten even the name of its hero, and are conscious of no feeling of sympathy for the vaguely defined schoolgirl with whom he is enamored. She faintly suggests a dozen of Harte's ingenuous soubrettes; but she has less life than any one of the others. Perhaps, after all, this young prospector is not the hero, and his elusive sweetheart is not the heroine of "In the Hollow of the Hills."

Collinson, the man of the old mill, one of those quaintly overwrought characters Harte's readers are familiar with, which in some of his most powerful and original works serve to keep in view his early indebtedness to the influence of Dickens, may be entitled to the first place. But we cannot quite believe in Collinson, and the outlaws and earthquakes associated with his grotesquely sad experiences, though probably like enough to real outlaws and earthquakes, do not linger in the memory very seriously. As for Collinson's wife, we see her face to face, and hear her voice but once, and then she is strongly human and impressive.

But, as a whole, the story is all in the telling of it, and the materials are next to nothing. One who has read it has experienced anew the eloquence of one of the most gifted romancers of this century, though he has gained nothing but the momentary thrill of the narrative. The descriptions of nature are as richly suggestive as ever, the play of humor as free and effective, and the climaxes as well devised; which is only to say that everything Bret Harte writes is well worth reading through. "In the Hollow of the Hills" is not one of his works that will be long remembered.

Short Tales by a Popular Writer.

MOLLY DARLING, AND OTHER STORIES. By the Duchess. (Mrs. Hungerford.) Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Eight little stories by Mrs. Hungerford, whose novels are second to none in popularity, are collected in this tiny pink volume. "The Duchess" thoroughly understands her craft. She selects the materials of a story, perhaps not with infinite care, but with the inborn tact of one who has a mission. Mr. Gosse and the other mighty critics may rail as they will at "The Duchess" and Edna Lyall. The people who read them will not read the critics. As a matter of fact, criticism of Mrs. Hungerford's stories is superfluous.

Each one of these tales has a beginning and an end, and each is told in a graphic way. Most of them are nice little love stories. They all appeal to that love of high life which the humblest possesses. The title story is an Irish sketch. The next is a picture of high life in London town, with a charming little girl who wears lace petticoats and has pretty little feet as the heroine. And so on.

LITERARY NOTES

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a limited edition of the poems of Austin Dobson, which is also to be an enlarged and complete edition. A portrait, etched from life, will be given, with seven other full-page etchings. One hundred copies will be printed on Japan paper, and 200 on Van Gelder paper. There will also be 750 copies on deckle-edge paper. A portion of the edition will be sent to England.

—Henry Norman has returned from a tour in the East, and will soon publish a new book, dealing with the "Near East," which will be issued as a companion to his work on the "Far East." Mr. Norman made his tour in the company of his wife, the "Girl in the Carpathians."

—Frederick Locker Lampson left memoirs, which his son-in-law, Augustine Birrell, is editing for publication early next year. The title of the book will be "My Confidences."

—A work containing the journals and correspondence of Lady Eastlake will be issued in London soon in two volumes. The editor is Lady Eastlake's nephew, Charles Eastlake Smith. The work treats of many persons of distinction, among them Prof. Wilson, Carlyle, Thackeray, and Ruskin.

—The series devoted to women of Colonial and Revolutionary times in America will be issued in London by John Murray.

—Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution" has appeared in a Swedish translation with a preface by the late Prof. Rydberg, who says: "No one else has ever made so clear the super-rational factors in the development of the world."

—The Westminster Gazette prints the following: "To fully appreciate the significance of some portions of the article on the late Prof. Boyesen in The Daily News of Monday, it is necessary to recall that in an article from the pen of the late professor, published in an American magazine at the time of his death, Mr. Andrew Lang was characterized as 'the apostle of shallowness and superficiality.' 'I am aware that he published, some fifteen years ago,' wrote Prof. Boyesen, 'a poem entitled "Helen of Troy" * * * a very beautiful poem, but since then Mr. Lang has degenerated into "Ballads on Books" and "Blue China."'"

—Into a somewhat crowded field comes a new and certainly an attractive little weekly, under the name of Clips. As might be suspected from its title, a sharp pair of shears plays no unimportant part in the editorial work of making up this paper, both in its illustrations and letterpress. It is, however, somewhat of a relief to find the best things of many of the humorous publications selected for us, thus saving the somewhat tedious struggle through masses of more or less stupid stuff for one clever example. Clips does this very thoroughly, and will continue so to do it at the modest remuneration of 5 cents once every seven days. And a dainty cover will be thrown in, upon which appears a highly attractive, if somewhat unconventional, young woman with scissors in hand. instruments, it may be suspected, in her case, never used, save to cut coupons, or mayhap, the hair of some too powerful Samson. Incidentally, it is announced that the only original John Kenderick B——gs will adjudicate on the disbursement of $50, offered as a prize for the best short story which reaches the office of Clips by Feb. 1.

—An act of self-defense on the part of T. B. Aldrich is the following letter, which he has sent to The Boston Transcript: "Some verses called 'The Ideal Husband,' and having my name attached to them as the author, are being extensively reprinted by the newspapers. I beg leave to say—and it gives me great pleasure to say it—that I am not the author of those verses."

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEET

Opening Session of the Society—Prominent Delegates in Attendance—Paper by President Billings.

There was a large gathering of practical engineers from the United States and Canada at the opening session of the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which was held last night at the headquarters of the society, 12 West Thirty-first Street.

Among the prominent members of the society present when President C. E. Billings of Hartford, Conn., called the meeting to order were Prof. Frank R. Hutton, the Secretary; Francis W. Hoadley, Assistant Secretry; W. T. Bonner and F. S. Mead of Montreal, De Courcey May of Baltimore, Prof. H. B. Gale, M. P. Wood, J. F. Holloway, John Thomson, D. L. Hough, F. A. Scheffler, Albert Spies, Henry A. Bang, H. G. Torrey, C. W. Hunt, M. F. Forney, F. R. Low, W. F. Monaghan, S. W. Baldwin, H. C. Spalding, Frank Richards, J. C. Kafer, H. M. Montgomery, H. B. Miller, and H. R. Roelker of this city; H. H. Suplee, S. T. Wellman, L. Schutte, Washington Jones, D. H. Tabor, F. Schumann, A. C. Walworth, F. W. Dean, R. S. Hale, Charles Whittier, and William Watson of Boston.

F. H. Ball, D. S. Moore of Elizabeth, N. J.; James McBride, T. I. Redwood, and J. B. F. Herreshoff of Brooklyn; D. C. Woolson of Newark, N. J.; Jesse M. Smith and W. J. Keep of Detroit, F. H. Lafarge, Waterbury, Conn.; W. R. Warner of Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Cheney of Meriden, Conn.; Prof. Arthur Beardsley of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; John Fritz of Bethlehem, Penn.; A. T. Barnes of Sharon, Mass.; William Hill of Collingsville, Conn.; A. F. Barawell of Stamford, Conn.; H. W. Smith of Hartford, Conn.; Henry Marx of Cincinnati, William Kent of Passaic, N. J.; Charles H. Mann of Manchester, N. H.; Prof. D. S. Jacobus of Hoboken, N. J., and Darwin Almy of Providence, R. I.

After a short address of welcome, the President read a paper on "Recent Improvements in the Building of Drop Hammers for Forging." An interesting discussion on "The best methods for the extraction of oil from condensed steam where it is desirable to use the exhaust steam repeatedly for boiler-feed purposes" followed.

A minute expressive of the regret felt by the society at the death of B. F. C. Davis, who, while President, was killed by being thrown from his horse in Central Park, last Summer, was adopted, and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

Kings County Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of King's County met last night in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn, and fixed Dec. 19 as the date for holding primaries for delegates to the General Committee and members of the ward committees.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice. 45 West 23d St.

Jeweled and richly-enameled Watches and Chatelaines.

New designs received this week.

THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Another Plan Reported to the Board of Estimate.

TO BE LOCATED IN CITY HALL PARK

Room to be Provided for the Register, Controller, Corporation Counsel, Surrogate, and County Clerk.

Another new municipal building scheme has been evolved. It is not quite as elaborate as were some of its predecessors, but it may turn out to be more useful.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment recently appointed Corporation Counsel Scott and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen a sub-committee to examine the condition of the Register's office, as to the safety of the records and as to the accommodation afforded for public business. This committee made its report at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Besides the Register's office, the report went into the condition of other offices, and in conclusion recommended that authority be obtained from the Legislature for the removal of the old brownstone Court House, the engine house, and the Hall of Records in the City Hall Park, and for the erection in the park, at the corner of Centre and Chambers Streets, of a fire-proof building of proper height and size to accommodate all the offices mentioned in the report, and including two courtrooms for the use of the Surrogate and the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

"The superficial area of the park occupied by the three buildings whose demolition we recommend is nearly 21,000 square feet," says the report. "A building occupying a considerably less number of square feet could readily be designed to afford ample accommodation for the five offices referred to.

"If the County Clerk's office was put on the second floor of such a building, a light bridge connecting the new building with the County Court House would conveniently connect the Supreme Court with the Clerk.

"The removal of the Hall of Records would afford an opportunity for much more convenient access to the Brooklyn Bridge than is at present enjoyed by the thousands who daily cross the City Hall Park going to and from the bridge.

"The amount that would annually be saved in rentals alone would go far to pay the yearly interest and sinking-fund charge upon the cost of such a building, if, indeed, it did not wholly pay them.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to prepare and present to the board for approval a bill to effect the purposes outlined in this report."

Owing to the absence of the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, there was no discussion or action in the matter yesterday. It was laid over until the next meeting.

The report states, among other things:

That we find that the building now occupied by the Register is wholly inadequate and unfitted for the amount of public business necessarily transacted there, and is by no means so safe from danger by fire as such a building should be. No time should, in our opinion, be lost in providing proper accommodations for this most important office.

What is true of the Register's office is equally true of other offices containing invaluable public records.

The records to which we refer may be divided into two classes:

First—The records affecting the titles to real estate generally in the city, and

Second—The records especially affecting the property, rights, and liabilities of the city.

The records embraced in the first class are to be found in the Register's office, the County Clerk's office, and the office of the Surrogate.

The records contained in the second class are to be found in the office of the Controller and the office of the Counsel to the Corporation.

In the Register's office are the recorded deeds and mortgages affecting the title to all the real estate in the city, and a vast number of original and valuable maps, no less important than the deeds themselves.

In the County Clerk's office are the original records of actions in foreclosure, partition, and ejectment, upon which numberless titles depend, and which are constantly consulted by conveyancers.

In the Surrogate's office are the records of wills, a great number of original wills, and the papers in all the actions and proceedings affecting the testamentary disposition of property from the earliest days.

These three offices are filled daily by lawyers engaged in examining titles, and each of the offices is so inadequate in accommodation and room, that this most necessary work is rendered unreasonably difficult.

In the Controller's office are preserved at least one of the original ancient charters of the city, a very large number of water grants, and valuable maps, and documents without number which may be necessary at any time to defend the city against unwarranted claims, or to enable her to assert undoubted rights.

In the office of the Counsel to the Corporation are the papers in all the litigations to which the city is a party, and a great number of valuable original contracts, grants, and other documents necessary for the successful presentation of the city's case in each of these litigations.

The report says that the total or partial destruction of any of the records would be a great loss to property owners of the city.

The County Clerk's office, in the basement of the County Court House, is declared to be badly arranged for its purposes and inadequate in space. The same is said of the Surrogate's office. Light and ventilation are bad in both offices.

EXPECTS MUCH FROM REPUBLICANS

Corporal Tanner Looking Forward Hopefully for Largely Increased Pension Rolls.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Corporal Tanner is hopeful of the future. He regards it from the point of view of the pension attorney. When met on the street to-day he was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES if there was any pension business nowadays.

"A little," answered Tanner. "But it will be fatter by and by, when we get these fellows out of the way."

This expectation reaches forward undoubtedly to 1897. Meantime the effort is to be made to get a service pension bill passed. It cannot become a law except by the vote of two-thirds of the Congress, so that it will scarcely become a drain upon the taxpayers until a Republican President pledged to liberal expenditures has been elected.

Progress in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Durrant case were concluded to-day. Judge Murphy announced that he would dispose of the motion on Friday morning next. As it is a foregone conclusion that the motion will be denied, sentence of death will then be pronounced. District Attorney Barnes expects to have the case finally determined in the Supreme Court before the Spring term.

Dinner to Epworth League Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the Epworth League, who are holding a two days' meeting in this city, were the guests at dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel of the Metropolitan League members. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, President of the league, was present.

BLUE AND GRAY TO UNITE

Proposed Joint Parade in New-York of Veterans.

COMMITTEE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS

Mayor Strong Found the Idea Popular Among ex-Confederates—Date for the Reunion Not Decided.

A proposition to hold in this city next year a great joint parade of Federal and Confederate veterans of the civil war has finally taken shape under the auspices of an influential committee, headed by the Mayor of New-York.

The idea originated with Col. John J. Garnett, a distinguished Confederate veteran, who lives in this city. Col. Garnett proposed some weeks ago that "blue" and "gray" should march through the streets of New-York July 4 in fraternal harmony, and thus bury on America's great National holiday any ill feeling left by the war.

It was then pointed out that July 4, though the most suitable holiday on which such an event could fall, as it antedated all the strife which led to the war and was never a sectional holiday, would probably be too hot for many of the veterans who might wish to take part in it.

Decoration Day was proposed as a substitute, but did not seem to meet with the concurrence of all those concerned, as it was peculiarly a Northern holiday.

The matter was allowed to rest until the Mayor went South to the Atlanta Exposition, when mention was made of the project there. The citizens of Atlanta, to whom the idea was new, embraced it with the wildest enthusiasm, and it threatened to eclipse the ordinary glories of Manhattan Day by becoming the sole topic of discussion.

One influential Southern editor said privately that such a parade would send 100,000 persons from the South to New-York City, and would create the most unbounded enthusiasm, besides giving a capital fixed day for ceasing to allude to the civil war as other than a matter of past history.

By the advice of those who had the promotion of the parade most at heart, no allusion was made to the subject on Manhattan Day, but Mayor Strong and many others who were with him came home determined to carry out the idea in a practical form.

The result of conferences held since was the sending of the following letter to a distinguished list of men throughout the country, asking them to act as a general committee to take charge of the patriotic undertaking:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.

Dear Sir: It has been proposed to hold in this city, at an appropriate time during the coming year, a reunion and parade of the veterans of the civil war, bringing together the men and the leaders on both sides of the struggle, to testify publicly to the restoration of peace, and promote that earnest and thorough fraternal feeling which is the life of our prosperity, and the guarantee of greater things to come for the whole people and the whole country.

It is hoped, dear Sir, that your judgment will also be in favor of the proposed reunion, and we write to you according to expressed wish that you will consent to be a member of the committee which will be organized to take charge of this patriotic undertaking.

If you are disposed to join in it, will you kindly meet the gentlemen, whose names appear in the accompanying list, and who have been similarly invited, at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, on Thursday next, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor;
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
ANDREW G. DICKINSON,
CHARLES A. DANA,
JOHN J. GARNETT,
Committee.

Address Col. John J. Garnett, 115 Nassau St., New-York.

The following are the names of those invited to act as the General Committee for the United Veteran parade:

Commander E. J. Atkinson,	Robert Dunlap,
Col. D. Appleton,	Rear Admiral H. Erben,
Comodore Samuel Altman,	Gen. T. T. Eckert,
B. Altman,	George Ehret,
J. J. Astor,	Col. J. R. Fellows,
C. W. Alexander,	Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,
R. C. Alexander,	Charles R. Flint,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Henry M. Flagler,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,	Col. J. J. Garnett,
John Crosby Brown,	Rear-Admiral Gherardi,
Richard Butler,	George Gould,
August Belmont,	Richard W. Gilder,
James H. Breslin,	Elbridge T. Gerry,
James A. Burden,	Gen. C. W. Green,
William Barbour,	John Harper,
A. L. Barber,	Commander Halstead,
S. D. Babcock,	Gen. O. O. Howard,
William Allen Butler,	George A. Hearn,
E. P. Barker,	James M. Hill,
H. H. Brockway,	Henry Hentz,
Col. William L. Brown,	C. P. Huntington,
William T. Buckley,	Henry B. Hyde,
Gen. A. C. Barnes,	Robert Hoe,
F. L. Burnham,	F. Hurst,
John Claflin,	David Hammond,
Gen. Howard Carroll,	Hiram Hitchcock,
William J. Clark,	John R. Hegeman,
Col. S. V. R. Cruger,	H. O. Havemeyer,
A. J. Cammeyer,	G. G. Howland,
Andrew Carnegie,	A. P. Hepburn,
J. M. Cornell,	Abram S. Hewitt,
W. Bayard Cutting,	W. F. Havemeyer,
F. R. Coudert,	Joseph Howard, Jr.,
John D. Crimmins,	John H. Inman,
James C. Carter,	A. D. Juilliard,
Austin Corbin,	M. K. Jesup,
Judge W. G. Choate,	Dr. A. S. Kidder,
Edward Cooper,	Gen. H. C. King,
Amos J. Cummings,	Gen. W. W. Kirkland,
Charles A. Dana,	Sheppard Knapp,
Col. A. G. Dickinson,	Eugene Kelly,
F. W. Devoe,	Col. C. M. Knox,
William Ed Dodge,	Col. Richard Lathers,
Francis E. Dodge,	Francis H. Leggett,
Dr. J. Harvie Dew,	Woodbury Langdon,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Seth Low,
R. A. McCurdy,	F. R. Lawrence,
Gen. James McLeer,	Gen. E. A. McAlpin,
Gen. M. T. McMahon,	William Sealnway,
Rear Admiral Richard M. Meade,	Louis Stern,
Gen. Nelson A. Miles,	W. W. Sherman,
Henry C. Minger,	W. P. St. John,
Jordan L. Mott,	Hilton Scribner,
James McCreery,	C. C. Shayne,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Gen. J. M. Schofield,
A. A. McCall,	Gen. G. W. Smith,
Capt. Edward Owen,	C. E. Taynton,
Hermann Oelrichs,	Francis B. Thurber,
Commodore B. S. Osbon,	Morris Tekulsky,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Frank Tilford,
Alexander E. Orr,	J. Kennedy Tod,
Gen. Horace Porter,	Charles M. Tiffany,
Gen. Fitz John Porter,	W. K. Vanderbilt,
Dr. R. C. M. Page,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
A. M. Palmer,	Henry Villard,
Thomas R. Price,	Gen. A. S. Webb,
James Pyle,	Richard T. Wilson,
Gen. Thomas H. Ruger,	Gen. James H. Wilson,
Col. C. B. Rouss,	William C. Whitney,
Col. Jacob Ruppert,	Henry R. Worthington,
Whitelaw Reid,	John De Witt Warner,
John D. Rockefeller,	W. De H. Washington,
William Rockefeller,	Stanford White,
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,	Darwin R. James,
Gen. David S. Stanley,	Max E. Bernheimer,
Col. Albert Stickney,	Wright D. Goss,
J. Edward Simmons,	C. M. Bull,
Gen. Carl Schurz,	Charles G. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	Reinhard Siedenberg,
James Stillman,	Edward Ruhlman,
Commodore M. Sicard,	Vernon H. Brown,
Isidor Straus,	S. A. Hopper,
James Swann,	William Wills,
John Sloane,	J. J. Williams,
Samuel Sloan,	Charles R. Miller,
William R. Stewart,	Henry D. McCord,
Col. William L. Strong,	George De F. Barton,
John H. Starin,	C. T. Dillingham,
	Francis L. Eames,

No day has been fixed upon for the holding of the United Veterans' parade, that subject being left to the deliberation of the General Committee.

New-York City was chosen as the place of parade because it is the metropolis of the country, and because it is the easiest place of access for South, West, and East.

West 14th St.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

Are your Carpets worn, and do they look shabby because they are not our Reliable Carpets?

Now is the time to choose one, as our contracts, made before wool and wages advanced, are fast giving out. Get prices elsewhere, then come to us, and you will be satisfied with our prices as well as our patterns, which are of the latest designs and colorings.

Our special this week are Parlor Suits, suitable for holiday gifts.

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have decided to put up their **Celebrated** Natural Medicinal Water in Bottles as well as Jugs. As the dose is but two ounces (a wineglassful) four times daily,

A Case of Quart Bottles will last over six weeks.
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At a cost of a little over 10 cents a day you can cure yourself of Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Torpid Liver and Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Send to us for Price List, Circulars and Testimonials.

For sale in New-York City at MAIN DEPOT, 159 W. 23d St.; JUNGMANN'S, 61st and 3d Ave.; KRAFT'S, 101 W. 125th St.; HUDNUT'S, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and AMMIN'S, 440 Columbus Ave.

NO GOWNS FOR JUSTICES

The Appellate Division Votes to Retain Ordinary Garb.

RULES OF PRACTICE ARE AMENDED

Terms Will Not Be Held for Ex Parte Motions—Calendars Will Be Made Up upon Order of the Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court resumed their session to-day.

The absentees were Justice Calvin E. Pratt of Brooklyn and Charles C. Dwight of Auburn.

The report on the matter of rules was discussed four hours. The most important changes made, when compared with the old General Term rules, were:

Extending Rule 14 for the discovery of books, papers, and documents, when compelled, so as to include property.

Continuing in force the rule of 1888 relative to notices of arguments.

Extending the time for the preparation of cases on appeal from ten to thirty days.

Authorizing the appellate departments to make rules for the exchange of briefs, but adopting no general rule on that subject.

Directing that the calendars of the Appellate Division in each department shall be made up for the first term, and at such other times as the Court may direct.

That cases on appeal from non-enumerated motions shall be filed with the Clerk within fifteen days after appeal is taken.

That all counselors stand while addressing the Court, whether examining witnesses or summing up.

That counselors be allowed thirty minutes instead of fifteen, as proposed, in arguments on non-enumerated motions.

That the stenographer in each department furnish a copy of every opinion to the reporter of the Appellate Division free of cost.

The longest discussion was over the making up of calendars and the mode of practice. Some Justices favored a continuous calendar; others a calendar for each term. While those carrying on the discussion were floundering about, Justice Herrick, who had been seated in the background, moved up to the table, and suggested that a calendar be made up whenever the court should direct. This seemed to be satisfactory to all, and the proposition was accepted.

The first roll call was on the adoption of the proposed Rule 39, relative to practice. It was voted down—yeas, 13; nays, 6, and the old rule of practice was substantially re-enacted.

A motion was made by Justice Rumsey that it was the sense of the convention that the Justices of the Appellate Division may make decisions in any case submitted to them on issues of fact and law before Jan. 1 after that date. This was voted down—yeas, 1; nays, 17.

The subject of wearing gowns came up on a question of privilege by Justice Adams. He said that he had received a communication addressed to Justice Hardin as Presiding Justice of the Fourth Department, signed by prominent lawyers in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, asking that the Justices of the Appellate Division wear gowns. Justice Ingraham said that he had a corresponding paper, which had been sent to the Presiding Justice of the First Department.

Justice Green said that a large number of Justices in the Eighth District had expressed regret at the action of the convention at its former session voting down the proposition to wear gowns. He was urged to use his strongest endeavors to have the vote reconsidered.

The motion to adopt the gown was lost by a vote of yeas 6, nays 12.

Justice Landon said that these petitions were but a flimsy pretext for vain persons to get into gowns. He believed that the only place where a gown should be worn was in criminal cases and police courts. Justice Bartlett thought the matter should be referred to the bars of the several departments. If the Justices decide to wear gowns it will be to display their vanity. The Justices themselves should not take action for a distinctive garb unless requested to do so.

It was declared the sense of the convention that Appellate Justices are not authorized to hold terms for ex parte motions.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY SPLIT

A Drawn Battle Between the Sound Money and Free Silver Advocates at the Meeting of State Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—That the schism in the Missouri Democracy is serious enough to menace the party's supremacy in the State is admitted to-night by leading Democrats.

The division in the ranks began a year ago, with the movement for a party declaration for free silver. This division culminated in the calling of a State Convention at Pertle Springs in August last, when the free silver men, dominating the meeting, doubled the membership of the State Committee and added four members at large, thus giving them control.

This combination of two opposing elements met to-day in this city. Immediately following roll call Chairman C. C. Maffitt, representing the sound-money wing of the committee, tendered his resignation, which was tabled by a decisive vote. Secretary J. W. Zevely, Vice Chairman John H. Carroll, and Treasurer H. L. Rozier also tendered their resignations, but the committee tabled them. There was much suppressed anxiety among the members, and some time was spent in sparring on both sides, with harmless motions for the appointment of sub-committees.

The report of the Committee on Address to Electors was read. A member of the committee classes it to-night as follows: "It is a whimsical evasion of a direct declaration for free silver, and gives just enough comfort to Democratic bimetallists to save a serious revolt, its keynote being an almost pathetic plea for harmony."

Chairman Maffitt again announced his resignation and declared it to be irrevocable. For a moment it looked as though a fatal split had occurred. Motions, amendments, cries of "order," and fervid oratory followed, and the Chairman was forced to quell the storm by reconsidering his resignation. A reaction followed, and the meeting closed with a semblance of unity.

The committee adjourned to meet ten days subsequent to the meeting of the National Committee. It is admitted that the battle was drawn between the silverites and the sound-money men, leaving success at the next election in doubt.

Actor Emmet Sues for a Divorce.

DENVER, Dec. 3.—The suit of J. K. Emmet, at present in Denver applying for a divorce from his wife, Emily Lytton, now playing here with the Rose Coghlan-Stockwell Company, was filed in the County Court at noon to-day. The application is based on misconduct, cruelty, and desertion. Miss Lytton denies the allegations, but says she will not contest.

JUDGE PECKHAM IS NAMED

Continued from Page 1.

room at the time, and was one of the first to send congratulations to Judge Peckham.

When the Court of Appeals adjourned Chief Justice Andrews and Judges Haight and Bartlett, the Republican members, waited on Gov. Morton. The conference lasted for about a quarter of an hour, and it is believed that the name of Judge Pardon C. Williams was discussed for the vacancy which will ensue on the Court of Appeals bench. When the Governor was asked as to the nature of the visit of the three Court of Appeals Justices, he said:

"Oh, there have been a number of Justices to call on me to-day."

This was a fact, for nearly all of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, including Justice Merwin of Utica, who was appointed to the third department to-day, called at the Executive chamber. Justice Pardon C. Williams was in the convention of the Appellate Justices when he was informed by the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Judge Peckham's selection. The first question of Justice Williams was: "Who is talked of as his successor on the Court of Appeals bench?"

"You are," answered the newspaper man.

"That can't be," said Justice Williams, "for there are two Judges from my section on the Court of Appeals bench now, and for that reason I am out of the question."

But he is not out of the question, and the knowing

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ABBEY'S Much Ado About Nothing—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée.
AMERICAN—Runaway Colt—8:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Paintings—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Jedbe—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New York—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Emperor Napoleon—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Hamlet—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TIFFANY'S STUDIOS—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	38	36	36
6 A. M.	38	29	33
9 A. M.	37	26	31
12 M.	38	27	33
3 P. M.	38	27	32
6 P. M.	36	23	28
9 P. M.	36	22	25
12 P. M.	36	20	23

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....30.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....26.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....39.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....39.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE "CLEVELAND DOCTRINE" IN VENEZUELA.

In his statement of our relations to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain President CLEVELAND has enunciated a doctrine that would become as famous in history as Mr. MONROE'S great declaration were it not for the fact that the interests and the designs of the European powers are diminishing factors in New World affairs. It is not the Monroe doctrine that Mr. CLEVELAND affirms. The hasty commentators on his message who assume that it is that doctrine miss the point entirely. The positions taken by President MONROE were quite outside the domain of possible arbitration. But Mr. CLEVELAND declares that Great Britain's boundary dispute with Venezuela "can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration." The distinction is fundamental and as wide as the seas that separate these disputants.

No part of the message will be more attentively scrutinized than the passage in which the President treats of this subject, nor will any other be more fruitful of discussion. It contains the substance of the July dispatch to Ambassador BAYARD and will awaken the liveliest public desire for the perusal of that document in its entirety. Our attitude was "fully and distinctly set forth," says the President, being, in substance, "that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that, as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela," and that in the impartial arbitration which opens the only avenue to a reasonable settlement the "whole controversy" should be included, as it would not be satisfactory "if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an imaginary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the part lying on one side of it." The dispatch, therefore, calls upon the British Government to give a "definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy in its entirety to impartial arbitration."

Now, Mr. MONROE'S celebrated doctrine consisted of three leading affirmations: (1) That "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." (2) That as we have on just principles announced the independence of the various American Republics, "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." (3) "It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness," or "that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

None of these positions furnishes matter for arbitration. The Monroe doctrine is nowhere conditionally permissive. It prohibits on pain of our displeasure—that is, of giving us probable cause for war. Mr. CLEVELAND'S proposition is that Great Britain may have the disputed territory, and be welcome to it, if she can establish her title before an honest arbitrator. But she must not attempt "a forcible increase" of her possessions as against Venezuela, and she must let the whole belt go to arbitration, not merely that part west of the Schomburgk line.

This is not the Monroe doctrine, it is the Cleveland doctrine; and it is a mighty stiff and firm utterance. Translated into action it means that Great Britain must not attempt to seize territory of which Venezuela contests the possession, and that she must abandon the Schomburgk line and all other "lines"—Aberdeen, Granville, Rosebery, and what not—and retiring behind the Esequibo River, the original boundary of British Guiana under her rights of succession, must let the arbitrator judge between her and Venezuela as to all territory west of that stream. This is a serious abatement of her pretensions. If she accepts this proposition, she and Venezuela will enter the court of arbitration on even terms. Otherwise she will enjoy the advantages which, according to her notorious custom, she has from time to time obtained by encroachment perpetrated against Venezuela's protests.

Unlike Mr. MONROE'S doctrine, which, in some of its applications, would lead to war, Mr. CLEVELAND'S doctrine unmistakably tends to peace. He proposes to "have peace if he has to fight for it" by enforcing arbitration. This reaffirmation of American belief in the adequacy of arbitration for the adjustment of international differences is important to a degree not easily overestimated. It foreshadows the broadening of the principle, to which the message several times refers, and is a better guarantee of peace than are battleships and bayonets.

The counsel he gives in such firm tones is so plainly disinterested that no reasonable power, no nation not possessed of the instincts of a bully, would venture to disregard it.

CUBA.

The President speaks of "the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order" in Cuba, to suppress the uprising of a people "struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom."

How long must these "futile endeavors" be allowed to continue? Until Spain has made the Cubans cease struggling by cutting all their throats? The President refers to this insurrection as "in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878." If this revolt is more active it will last longer, and Spain is weaker and poorer. Must the butchery go on for thirty years, forty, indefinitely?

Even under the responsibility of high official utterance the President is unable to conceal his appreciation of American feeling toward Cuba. His language is guarded. He speaks with a full consciousness of international obligations, as to which no President has been more sensitive and respectful, but he is aware that our feeling toward our neighbors, the Cubans, and toward a people struggling for freedom is quite a different thing, for instance, from the feeling we had toward the Chinese while they were being drubbed by Japan.

Our duty with respect to Cuba is a matter for the most serious consideration, which we have no doubt it receives at Washington every day. To a certain extent the Cubans themselves will determine what we can do for them. The procedures as to a recognition of belligerent rights are pretty well established. The procedures dictated by humanity and by those considerations of politics which are above international law are less precisely determined.

If Spain cannot advance from "futile endeavors" to effective measures within a reasonable time, a stop ought to be put to her operations altogether. THE TIMES suggested some months ago that if the proper occasion arose for recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, all the American republics ought to act in concert. We are of the opinion that these republics should very soon agree upon a time beyond which they will not consent that Spain be permitted to persist in her "futile endeavors."

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CURRENCY.

The greater part of the message of Mr. CLEVELAND is given up to the finances of the Nation—to a statement of the general situation, a review of the events of the past year, and those intimately connected with them, and to a discussion of the measures immediately demanded. The spirit of the message is profoundly earnest. It would be surprising if it were not. During the past two years it is not too much to say that Mr. CLEVELAND has borne almost alone, with no efficient aid from the National Legislature, with scant sympathy from its members, the enormous burden of maintaining the integrity of the National currency and defending the most vital interests of the country. In this he has had the support of the business men of the country, who understood the imminence and the vastness of the peril against which the President was fighting, but who did not and could not understand the heroic courage, the stanch will required to perform such a task without adequate means provided by law and by the use of powers hotly disputed by political opponents, and only too frequently criticised in ignorance by political friends.

But the spirit of the message is not less temperate, candid, and considerate than it is earnest. The President recognizes that the ultimate causes of our difficulties are remote, that they spring from a mistaken system for which each party is more or less responsible, and that this system has been so long in existence, has so far affected the opinions and habits of the great body of the people, that its reform requires the hearty co-operation of the clear-headed and right-minded men in public life, without regard to party. This co-operation he invites from Congress, and to it he pledges himself with almost a solemn fervor.

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the President's very clear review of the events and measures that have led up to the present situation. He traces our trouble to the law of 1878, which compels the reissue of the redeemed legal-tender notes, and to the silver legislation of 1878 and 1890, which have at once inflated the currency and increased the burdens of the Treasury. He recounts the efforts made to replenish and maintain the gold reserve, and acknowledges their inadequacy. He demonstrates by the history of the Treasury, the proposition that we have steadily insisted on, that the difficulty has only partly and in an unimportant degree been due to an insufficient revenue, and that no revenue, however ample, could enable the Treasury permanently to make head against the demand that depletes its gold, because it would not and could not supply the gold which is the sole object of that demand. He makes clear that the essential and continuing cause, not only of the embarrassments of the Treasury, but of the discredit which sends our securities home and turns foreign capital from investment in this country, is the distrust of the world as to our maintenance of gold payments. It is this distrust that must be met and removed. It can only be removed by ample provision for actual gold payments. It will remain so long as we continue "to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance." He points out that the various loans that have been made—in February and November, 1894, and in February, 1895—were not made to provide revenue for current expenses, would not have been authorized by law for that purpose, and were not for that purpose required. They were made to maintain the means for gold payments. They were temporarily successful, the last one being the most so. But their effect was soon or late exhausted, and that would be the inevitable fate of like attempts in the future, no matter on what scale or on what terms made, so long as the legal-tender notes redeemable in gold are not paid and canceled.

This actual payment, withdrawal, and cancellation of the legal-tender notes is the one point to which Mr. CLEVELAND addresses himself. He proposes to Congress to accomplish it by issuing long-term bonds at a low rate of interest, exchangeable for the notes, or for gold to be used by the Treasury in the redemption and cancellation of the notes. The proposition is completely justified by the situation, and would be prompt, sure, and complete in its operation. It would at once begin the actual abatement of our difficulties and it would give to the whole world the absolute assurance that the cause of those difficulties was permanently to be removed. While the proposition of the President may with moderation be thus emphatically indorsed, he does not insist on its details; he urges only its principle, which is impregnable. He closes his message with these most auspicious words:

"In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's Representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve."

We have already expressed our hope that the best men in the Republican majority will listen to this appeal. Mr. REED could not more worthily and honorably serve his country than by the use of his great influence to accomplish this end.

JUDGE PECKHAM.

The nomination of Judge RUFUS W. PECKHAM of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States is in every way admirable. As a lawyer of this State, the President is aware of the necessity of putting upon the bench of the highest court a lawyer familiar with the class of business which goes to that court from this State, and which constitutes one of the most important classes of the court's business. It would be both an indignity and a misfortune if representation in the Supreme Court were withheld the first commercial State of the Union.

It is not, indeed, the President's fault that New-York is not already represented on the bench of the Supreme Court. His efforts to secure such a representation have heretofore been defeated by the factional division in his own party in his own State turning upon the attempt to place Judge MAYNARD upon the bench of the Court of Appeals and the overwhelming defeat of that attempt. In that controversy almost every practicing lawyer of the State took part who was of sufficient professional standing to be considered in relation to a vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court. Judge PECKHAM is one of the few exceptions to this rule. It happens that he was not a practicing lawyer at the time, but a Judge of the very court to which it was proposed to elevate Judge MAYNARD, and judicial propriety restrained him from any public expression of his views upon that subject. He was not, therefore, an object of any of the resentment that the Senators from New-York felt against the Democratic lawyers who had been instrumental in securing the defeat of MAYNARD. The President has very happily averted the only cause of controversy that could have arisen over the retention of a New-York lawyer for a place where one is needed. And Judge PECKHAM is admirably qualified for the place by integrity, by learning, by judicial temper, and by judicial experience. It would be wantonly disrespectful to the Senate to suppose that such a nomination can encounter any opposition in that body.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

In reducing the time schedule of its daily west-bound Empire State Express between New-York and Buffalo from 8 hours and 40 minutes to 8 hours and 15 minutes the New-York Central management accomplishes something more than the mere achievement of running the fastest regular passenger train in the world. By maintaining the prestige of an unrivaled train service it continues to develop an influence that has for four years been a potent factor in developing the discipline, morale, and general efficiency of the large body of men employed in the handling of its trains.

The new schedule requires that the Central's noted flier shall be run from New-York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, at an average speed of 53 1-3 miles an hour. The fastest regular long-distance train in England averages 51.75 miles an hour, and the fastest regular long-distance train in Germany is credited with an average speed of 51.25 miles an hour. At present, therefore, the New-York Central train is indisputably in the lead as a flier. As a stimulant to greater efficiency in train service the Empire State Express has been of incalculable benefit to the New-York Central Railroad. The locomotive engineers, the firemen, the conductors, and the trainmen who serve on this fast train are the pick of the entire New-York Central service.

Promotions to the Empire State Express are made solely as rewards of demonstrated merit. The men employed on that train receive more pay than those engaged in the ordinary service, consequently the Empire State Express is the goal toward which every engineer and trainman on the road is constantly striving. Third Vice President WEBB is authority for the assertion that this laudable strife on the part of the men has worked a very perceptible improvement in the general train service of the road. An additional incentive to reach the fast-train grade of employment lies in the fact that the best men in that grade are most likely to be selected for train dispatchers, train masters, and even division Superintendents. As a developer of good men the Empire State Express has more than justified the expectations of its projectors.

Moreover, it is a demonstrated fact that this train is not only a record breaker in regular long-distance passenger service, but also that it is an extraordinary money maker. It earns in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 a year, averaging about $90,000 a month. Its capacity is frequently tested to the extreme limit. Often persons take passage on this train after being informed that every seat is filled and that standing room only remains. This eagerness to travel rapidly, even at some personal discomfort, has been manifested most frequently in the runs of the Empire State between Albany and New-York.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For four or five years past THE TIMES has urged that health authorities in this State and elsewhere should take measures to prevent the sale of milk which contains the germs of the disease commonly called consumption. The dispatches from Albany which we published yesterday announce that the Board of Health of the State of New-York has decided to submit and recommend to the Legislature at its coming session a bill forbidding the sale of milk containing such germs. This bill will require those who sell milk to show that their cows are free from the disease in question. The desired proof will consist of a certificate issued by the board or its authorized agents after an examination made by competent persons.

This is a notable and most commendable step in the progress of practical sanitary reform, and THE TIMES rejoices because it has been able, by the frequent presentation of important facts during the last four or five years, and by diligently pointing out the sanitary action which those facts have shown to be necessary for the protection of consumers, to accelerate that progress in some measure. We have predicted from the beginning that eventually the sale of milk carrying the germs of tuberculosis would be forbidden and prevented in all civilized communities. The movement for the purification of dairy herds and of the milk supply has been retarded at times by the opposition of interested persons, a majority of whom were misled by their ignorance concerning the infectious character of tuberculosis and the danger to which their own families as well as buyers of milk from their herds were exposed so long as there were consumptive cows in those herds. But it has not been stopped, and when one recalls the fact that the infectious nature of the disease was demonstrated only a very few years ago, and that some time elapsed thereafter before the value of the tuberculin test became established and this diagnostic agent came into general use, the progress thus far made seems not only very encouraging, but even somewhat remarkable.

It was reserved for the health authorities of this State, however, to be the first, we think, of all State or National Boards of Health to take the action to which our dispatches have referred—to recommend the passage of a bill forbidding the sale of milk taken from dairy herds as to which no official proof is offered that they are free from that dreaded disease which causes at least one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind. And while the experience of all the members of the board and their familiarity with the subject must have suggested to them the expediency of making this appeal to the Legislature, the influence of the Board of Health of this city should not be overlooked. We understand that plans for the protection of consumers of milk in this city have been considered carefully for some time past by Health Commissioner FOWLER, (also a member of the State board,) President WILSON, Dr. BIGGS, Dr. PRUDDEN, and others connected with the city board, and it will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the State board these plans were submitted by representatives of the city and were thoroughly discussed. The State board, familiar with the situation throughout the State—owing to the tests applied under the statute enacted four or five years ago, the inquiries and the report of the Tuberculosis Commission, and the continuing labors of the board's present committee on tuberculosis—has since decided, according to the dispatches from Albany, to recommend the prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk for the protection, not only of consumers in this city, but also of consumers elsewhere.

As we said recently, evidence is steadily accumulating to the effect that the number of cases of consumption or other tuberculous diseases originating in the use of tuberculous milk is much larger than it was supposed to be a short time ago. Now that the attention of intelligent persons generally has been directed to the subject, and so many herds which seemed to be in good condition have been shown to be diseased thoroughly, the connection between certain cases of human tuberculosis and the continued use of milk from such herds is perceived.

Some persons are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculous infection, even when in ordinary health, and milk is frequently the chief article of food for invalids and convalescents, who may be unable to resist infection. As every one knows, cows' milk is the chief article of food for a host of children, who are frequently in a defenseless and susceptible condition. Consumption, moreover, is not the only tuberculous disease which is caused by the tubercle bacillus.

Unquestionably a considerable percentage of the milch cows in this State are tuberculous, although many of those so affected may appear to be sound. Unquestionably, also, the milk of a considerable percentage of these diseased cows is charged with germs of tuberculosis. We mention a suggestive incident. A bacteriological examination made a few weeks ago in Watertown, N. Y., the purpose of the examiners being to ascertain the cause of an epidemic of typhoid fever, revealed not only the germs of typhoid in the milk sold by five dealers, but also the germs of consumption in the samples obtained from five other milkmen. The cows from which that milk was taken were found, and they have been killed. The sale of such milk must and will be prevented, not only in Watertown, but also in this city and other cities. The opposition of those who are not well informed may cause delay, but it cannot prevent the eventual enforcement of the needed sanitary regulations.

Twice, now, within a few weeks, a New-York jury has rendered a verdict directly contrary to the decision which a calm, fair, and unprejudiced examination and consideration of the evidence before the jurors would have forced them to reach. The first instance was in the Hannigan case, when a man was acquitted who had killed another man under circumstances which, as law and reason alike declare, constitute premediated homicide without adequate provocation, or, in other words, murder. In the second instance, a man was condemned, so far as the jurors could do so, to what amounted to life imprisonment on evidence almost obviously and necessarily false, and which a slight amount of investigation has since proved sufficient to overthrow. These are momentous and alarming outcomes of our civilization and of our judicial system. It is a truly frightful thing that either of them may be duplicated to-day, to-morrow, next week—at any time.

In a letter published by one of our contemporaries, Mr. G. WILFRED PEARCE of Boston says: "Among the woolen mills which I have visited this week is the Cowan Woolen Mill, in Maine, owned by Congressman NELSON DINGLEY. This mill is running full time, making money hand over fist; wages have been advanced under the new tariff, and I was told that work will be steady through the Winter, with fine prospects for the Spring." Congressman DINGLEY, who was Mr. MCKINLEY'S right-hand man in the Ways and Means Committee of 1890, is now perhaps the leading candidate for the office of Chairman of that committee under Speaker REED.

"It must be clear to any impartial mind that the jury were absolutely warranted and justified in finding against you the verdict they found." So began the speech by Recorder GOFF which closed with the discharge of LANGERMAN from custody. A few hours later, in talking about the case with a reporter, the Recorder said: "I had my doubts and misgivings about many things connected with it." Putting the two sentences together, what is one to infer? That the jury's decision was not cleary warranted and justified in the opinion of impartial minds? That a mind to which propriety of the verdict seemed the reverse of clear was not impartial? It is a terrible dilemma for one who says he had "doubts and misgivings" all through the trial, and who was forced by those doubts and misgivings to make an investigation which resulted in setting the prisoner free, in imprisoning his accuser, and in covering the jurors with humiliation.

Entertainment at the Waldorf.

A pleasing entertainment, called "An Afternoon of Poetry and Song," was given yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf for the benefit of the Seymour Dispensary. Mrs. Wesley-Smith's readings and recitations of poetry and prose, generally with musical accompaniment, were the principal features of the programme. In these it was the personal charm and originality of the reader, rather than the intrinsic merit of her selections, that made them interesting. Her graphic and poetic rendering of such pieces as "An Old Garden," by Hope Temple, and "The Soul of a Violin," by Margaret Merrill, indicated an unusual measure of interpretative skill. The purely musical part of the programme was presented by Signor Volpe, mandolinist; Mr. L. N. Mesnier, pianist; Messrs. Grant Odell and William Philp, and Miss Zora Hörlocker.

Julia Marlowe as Prince Hal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—At the Broad Street Theatre to-night, before a crowded house, Julia Marlowe Taber presented "Henry IV." She appeared in the rôle of Prince Hal. Mr. Taber appeared as Hotspur, and Mr. William F. Owen as Falstaff. The cast included Henry Meridith as the King, Mrs. Sol Smith as Mistress Quickly, Thomas L. Coleman as Earl of Douglass, Henry Doughty as Earl of Worcester, Edmund Lawrence as Poins, Edwin Howard as Francis, A. B. Price as Sir Walter Blunt, and D. L. Mitchell as Bardolph.

May End the Strike To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Iron League yesterday submitted a proposition to the striking housesmiths that, if the men would call the strike off, they would submit to them a schedule of wages.

The men deny that they have called the strike off, but, nevertheless, the committees will meet, and the schedule will be submitted to-day.

New Postmasters for New-York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Fourth-class Postmasters appointed to New-York offices to-day were: Horace F. Gaines, Chateaugay Lake; M. J. Hanlon, Clayburg; A. M. Richardson, Keuka College; Mrs. Ella Darling, Spring Grove; M. P. Stoughton, Standish; M. E. Kelly, Victory Mills; Belle Miller, West Constable; J. C. Burr, West Monroe.

The Paper Currency Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The paper currency of the United States oustanding Dec. 1 aggregated $1,094,586,315, as follows: United States notes, $346,681,016; Treasury notes, $189,583,280; National bank notes, $213,652,626; gold certificates, $50,341,889; silver certificates, $344,827,504.

Hudson Goes Democratic.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—At the charter election held to-day, the Democrats elected nearly all the city officers by large majorities. They elected Recorder, Assessor, and four out of five Supervisors, and four out of five Aldermen. The vote was very light.

MR. MANSFIELD AS RODION

A Superb Dramatic Study of the Agony of Remorse.

DOSTOIEVSKI ON THE STAGE

Mr. C. H. Meltzer's Play, Founded on "Crime and Its Punishment," Presented Last Night at the Garrick Theatre.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, in a play made out of the materials of the one romance of Dostoievski the Russian, that is known here, even by name, "Crime and Its Punishment," by Charles H. Meltzer, a distinguished dramatic critic and student of the stage, at the Garrick Theatre last night, gave in one scene the finest and strongest proof of his splendid dramatic power New-York has ever seen. We have lately seen Sir Henry Irving act the ghost scene in the banquet of "Macbeth," as it ought to be done on the modern stage, with no visible ghost of Banquo, and have marveled chiefly at his eccentric pronunciation of his mother tongue. In "The Story of Rodion, the Student," there is a similar scene, in which Mr. Mansfield has achieved the greatest artistic triumph of his brilliant career.

Dodion has killed a filthy usurer and procurer deliberately, because he thought he believed that by thus suppressing an evil one does good. That is a foolish idea, but Rodion was crazed by hard study, sorrow, and starvation. After the crime he is the victim of remorse. Exposure and lack of food bring on a fever. A crafty police spy, who has read his article in a review called "Killing No Murder," suspects him of the crime but has no proof to convict him. He visits Rodion in his garret, goads him with banter, and departs convinced that his suspicion was justified, but still without evidence.

Rodion comprehends the danger he is in. He knows his safety depends entirely on his own wit. But his fright brings on delirium. He sees the ghost of old Isaak and shrinks from it in horror. Then, still, in a delirium, he is impelled to act over again the incidents of the murder. Once more he kneels in the hall of the tenement to pray "Lead me not into temptation," and once more his hand is forced against his will, to take up the workman's pick lying beside him. Once more the old cuckoo clock in the usurer's room croaks the night hour; once more he strikes down the defenseless old man, rifles the body, and washes his blood-stained hands. Then there comes a knocking at the door, and the voice of Sonia, the outcast, whom Rodion loves, is heard, and he falls senseless.

A conventional, even a familiar, scene, of course, and one many reasonably competent actors could make fairly effective. But Mansfield illumined it with the light of his genius. He held his audience in breathless suspense. No wonder that, after the drop fell, he was called to the front again and again. But the drop fell in silence. There was no stir of applause for a few seconds. The spectators sat spellbound.

Competent and sympathetic observers of the contemporary stage have not doubted the greatness of Mansfield's art. He has few living equals, excepting Sarah Bernhardt, and, possibly, Emma Calvé and Victor Maurel. He has had his failures, which have been proclaimed with vehemence by the upholders of mediocrity. But he has the inherent force and inspiration that are bound to tell.

His acting was uneven last night. His tempo in the real murder scene was too slow. His legs were too stiff as he ascended the stairs; and when he came down, escaping, he came too slowly, too. In the scene with Sonia, after the murder, he was manifestly too harsh and abrupt. But he rose beautifully to the requirements of the scene of atonement.

Mr. Meltzer's play is divided into six short tableaux. He acknowledges indebtedness to the French play by Le Roux and Ginisty, but has departed widely from their dramatization, and from Dostoievski's book, by making Rodion an ardent lover of the poor girl, Sonia, (forced into shame by the usurer,) thus strengthening the murderers' actual motive, and by making the victim a man, instead of an old woman, thus measurably lessening the horror of the crime.

The piece, however, is rather a sketch, involving a strong study of character, than a completed play. As such, it will be a strong addition to Mansfield's repertory, though not likely ever to have a long run. The dialogue is terse and characteristic.

The piece was carefully staged last night, and the performance was careful and good. Mrs. Mansfield was a pathetic figure, as the stricken Sonia, forced into shame, and yet retaining the power to lead her guilty lover to repentance and confession. The personal humor of Johnstone Bennett was useful in a small rôle, and Jennie Eustace composed well a sketch of a despondent, overworked woman. The cast:

Porphyrius Petrowitch	D. H. Harkins
Rodion Romanytch	Richard Mansfield
Warschawsky	Edmund D. Lyons
Izaak Ivanoff	Kenneth Lee
Paul Poloff	Louis Dutton
Serge Seroff	A. G. Andrews
Ivan Rimsky	Herbert Passmore
Mikolka	W. H. Isrifith
Dmitry	Joseph Weaver
Sonia	Beatrice Cameron
Pulcheria	Eleanor Carey
Catherine	Jennie Eustace
Hostess	Annie Allston
Nastasia	Johnstone Bennett

THE STROLLERS IN COMEDY.

"She Stoops to Conquer" Acted Last Night in Berkeley Lyceum.

A fine amateur audience gathered at the Berkeley Lyceum last evening, and in the fine fashion long ago established for audiences of that kind, listened to a fine amateur performance of an adaptation, also made by an amateur, of "She Stoops to Conquer," a comedy written some years ago by somebody who, not being an amateur, does not require attention, or even mention at the present moment.

The actors were chosen from—or was it by—the Strollers, a dramatic club composed of Columbia College men, and the proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the orthopaedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Therefore it is a pleasing task to record that there were a great many people present, for of course that means a large contribution to a most worthy object. It is very far from displeasing, moreover, to be able to say that of all the performances that have taken place, this one was by no means the worst, judging even by the standards usually applied to the work of professional actors, while compared to that of the average non-professionals it was remarkably good.

Mr. Edward Fales Coward, who made the adaptation, played the rôle of Charles himself. Mr. Coward expressed the embarrassment and timidity of young Marlow with much realism, and even in the attempt to prove himself a wild roysterer succeeded quite as well as was desirable. Miss Georgie Shippen made up for Mrs. Hardcastle as if she thought it possible she might be expected to play Othello before the evening was over. This, however, did not prevent her from acting with vigor, and speaking with great volubility, so no harm was done. The Kate of the cast was Miss Mildred Eytinge, who is pretty enough for that rôle—or any other, an impulsive person might say—and who, by not trying to do more than she could, made her portrayal of Hardcastle's daughter quite the pleasantest part of the performance.

Mr. Joseph G. Lamb played Tony to the apparent satisfaction of all beholders, and among the others involved in the night's proceedings were Mr. William T. Wood, as Hardcastle; Mr. John Paterson Nichols, as Hastings; Miss Dorothy Donnelly, as Miss Neville, and Mr. Mortimer Kennedy Flagg, as Diggory.

The ultra-fashionable set was well represented, and the boxes, orchestra seats, balcony seats, and other sections of the house were well filled with belles, beaus, and matrons of prominence.

The audience was one of the most brilliant ever seen at a performance given by the Strollers.

In Box A were Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Beatrice Bend, Bronson Winthrop, Reginald Ronalds, Charles E. Sands, and Joseph S. Sterns.

In Box B were Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Miss Edith Blicht, Creighton Webb, Harry Eldridge, and Philip M. Lydig.

In Box C were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Beeckman, Miss Sands, Herbert Robbins, and Douglas Robinson.

In Box D

SULTAN REGAINS COURAGE

If Powers Insist on Second Guardships Diplomacy Must Cease.

A PROPOSITION MADE TO LOBANOFF

Russia Will Not Disturb the Dynasty, Austria Wishes to Maintain the Empire, and Italy Sends a Cruiser.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the Turkish Embassy there has received a telegram saying that the Sultan has resolved to break off all diplomatic relations in Constantinople if the powers force a passage of the Dardanelles with their second guardships.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Eclair asserts that the British Ambassador recently submitted to Prince Lobanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a scheme for the dismemberment of Turkey. Prince Lobanoff replied that Russia would not consider any proposal affecting the integrity of the Turkish dynasty.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 3.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day Baron Banffy, Prime Minister of Hungary, said that Austria harbored no designs whatever against Turkey, her interest being centred wholly in preserving peace and maintaining the status quo.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Italian cruiser Piedmont has been ordered to rejoin the Italian squadron in the Levant.

In Behalf of Armenian Sufferers.

A meeting in behalf of the Armenian sufferers and American missions in Turkey will be held in St. Michael's Church, Ninty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow evening.

The object of this meeting is to give reliable information with regard to the present conditions in Turkey, and to arouse the interest of the community on behalf of the suffering Armenians. Dr. W. H. Thomson, a Man born and bred in The Turkish Empire; Vartan Dilloyan, an eye-witness of the Sassoun massacre, and others conversant with the subject will address the meeting.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

Corean Prince on American Mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mail advices from Corea confirm the cabled announcement that Prince Ouye Wha, the second son of the King, is now on his way to this country on a special mission to thank President Cleveland for the interest the United States has manifested in the independence of the Hermit Kingdom.

Missionaries in Shen-Si Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Baptist Missionary Society has received advices from Sanwyan, dated Oct. 16, which reassure the officials of the society regarding the safety of the missionaries in the Chinese province of Shen-Si, the capital of which was reported to have been recently captured by Mohammedan rebels.

Czarowitch's Condition Hopeless.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The condition of the Grand Duke George, the Czarewitch, is hopeless. He has an affection of the brain. The Dowager Czarina, his mother, starts for Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, to-day to be at his bedside.

Ecuadorians Defeat Invaders.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—The Star and Herald says: "The Ecuadorian forces encountered and defeated the invaders near Chapues on the night of Dec. 2. The latter retreated into Columbian territory."

British Cruisers in China Replaced.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The first-class cruisers Immortalité and Narcissus sailed from Devonport to-day to replace the second-class cruiser Mercury and the third-class cruiser Caroline in the British China squadron.

Brazil Refuses to Arbitrate.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—The Diario says that Brazil refuses to arbitrate with France about the Amapa boundary question, and also with Great Britain concerning the ownership of the Island of Trinidad.

Confidence in Crispi Expressed.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted confidence in the Crispi Ministry by 267 to 131, upon the question of the colonial and Turkish policy of the Government.

Chairman of Strikers' Conference.

BELFAST, Dec. 3.—Lord James, formerly Sir Henry James, has been selected as Chairman of the conference between the striking engineers and the employing shipbuilders.

French Foreign Minister to Resign.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Several newspapers reiterate that M. Berthelot's retirement from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs is impending.

Cost of a Colombian Rebellion.

COLON, Dec. 3.—Government returns show that the last rebellion in Colombia cost $15,000,000.

ANTON HODENPYL LOSES HIS LIFE

A New-York Diamond Merchant Fatally Hurt in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Anton Hodenpyl of the New-York diamond firm of Hodenpyl & Son, 170 Broadway, fell from a truck wagon at the railroad station to-night and received injuries from which he died soon after.

He had $70,000 worth of diamonds in his possession.

MR. LAUTERBACH IN THE FIELD

Would Offer His Services Again to the Men of the County.

Edward Lauterbach, having carefully scanned the recent remarkable Republican enrollment, has announced officially that he will be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He did it yesterday, in speaking of his opponents.

"I see that they want a broad, liberal-minded man for President of the County Committee. I respectfully commend Edward Lauterbach as being one of the most liberal-minded men for the place in this town. I hope I will not be accused of vanity."

In reference to Col. George Bliss's remarks, printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I observe that these distinguished Union Leaguers threaten not to contribute to the Republican National Committee unless they are put in control of the local organization. They have not contributed anything to the Republican County Committee, and yet the organization has lived and flourished. I imagine that the National Committee can live without their contributions. When Col. George Bliss was in Europe acquiring muscle I was at home looking after the affairs of the organization."

One of T. C. Platt's friends quoted him as saying yesterday, in reference to William Brookfield's criticisms upon him: "Take to the woods, boys! Brookfield's loose again."

So the Republican harmony keeps on increasing day by day.

FIGHT AGAINST THE SUGAR TRUST

Papers to Be Served on the Officials To-day—Attorney General to Prosecute the Refining Company.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—It is probable the papers in the proceedings to be brought before the Attorney General against the American Sugar Refining Company will be served to-morrow in New-York.

It is alleged that the several firms and corporations in the company are unlawfully conspiring to control and monopolize the business of manufacturing and selling sugar products in the United States. The allegation is made that in 1890 the company was declared unlawful by the Court of Appeals, and thereupon organized in the State of New-Jersey, and under a certificate granted by the Secretary of State of New-York it is doing business in this State. The further allegation is made that the company binds jobbers in sugars to sell the products of sugar at prices to be determined by the company, thereby creating a trust and monopoly. The paper continues:

And your petitioner further alleges that the said The American Sugar Refining Company and its associates, the unjust and illegal combination aforesaid, are at the present, by reason of, and as the effect of, said combination in practical control of the productions and sales of said products in the United States; the products and sales of said products by the said company and its associates being at least 90 per cent. of all the sales of said products within the United States and the State of New-York.

That by reason of said combination and the absorption of said trade thereby accomplished, and the monopoly thereby created as hereinbefore set forth, must result the practical destruction of many dealers in consequence thereof, and of the operation of the aforesaid consignment agreement.

That the said The American Sugar Refining Company has sought and is still seeking by and through this organization, as hereinbefore set forth, and has in fact established by means thereof, a practical monopoly of the business of manufacturing and selling within the State of New-York and elsewhere throughout the United States the said products, and that the practical effect of the said combination has been in the State of New-York and elsewhere in the United States to create and carry out restrictions upon the trade in the said products, and to give to the said combination the effect of monopoly in the manufacture and sale of said products.

That the said company has from time to time since its organization issued to dealers in the said products articles called "lists of sale," fixing and establishing the price of said products, below which, by the terms of said agreement, the said dealers hereinbefore recited, parties purchasing the said products, are prohibited from selling the same except under the penalties provided in said agreement to wit: The refusal of the said company to allow the usual commission, discount, or allowance on such sales, and under the penalty in the discretion of said company of the entire discontinuance of all rules or so-called consignments to them by the said company and its constituent organizations, and that by means of the confederation, commission, and conspiracy and the monopoly thereby created, established and enforced in pursuance of the several acts and proceedings hereinbefore set forth, the said The American Sugar Refining Company acquired and now holds and exercises a real and substantial monopoly within the State of New-York of the production and control of sales and selling prices of the said articles of trade and commerce.

An attorney is now in New-York to serve papers on officers of the Sugar Trust.

IT MADE HIS TEETH CHATTER

The Turkish Minister Scared When Asked for Information About Mohammed Webb—Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is unusual for the representative of a foreign Government to display timidity. A diplomat frequently finds it necessary to decline to furnish information, but he ordinarily has the composure to listen to a request before announcing his decision. Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, betrayed great agitation to-day in his office when a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was ushered in.

"Ah, glad to see you!" he exclaimed, rising and offering his hand. "Be seated, Sir. What can I do for you?"

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, on Sunday," his visitor began, "published an interesting story, in which the Nawab of Basoda, an Indian Prince—"

"Oh, you have come to see me about Webb—Mohammed Webb. I can't be interviewed."

"I was just about to say," the correspondent continued, "that the Nawab of Basoda declared that Webb had been supplied with several hundred thousand dollars—"

"But I don't wish to be interviewed," the Minister interrupted. "I know nothing about Webb or his propaganda. Besides, that was an Indian Prince, and what have I to do with Indian affairs?"

"But the head centre of Islamism is—"

"I tell you I must not be interviewed. I am not permitted to talk," screamed Mavroyeni Bey, who appeared to be laboring under great excitement.

"How could I tell that you would not discuss this subject until I had brought it to your notice?" asked the correspondent.

"I say I can't be interviewed. My mouth is closed," shrieked Mavroyeni.

"Good day," said his visitor.

"Good day," echoed the Minister, his teeth chattering.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN SPRINGFIELD

Republicans Defeated In Many of Their Former Massachusetts Strongholds—License Generally Prevails.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Twenty-one cities in Massachusetts held charter elections to-day. The A. P. A. cut a figure in but few places. The license question was everywhere an important one.

Springfield had a political overturn to-day, and for the first time in her history the Democrats have control of all departments, electing a Mayor, five out of eight Aldermen, and ten out of sixteen Councilmen. The fight was on the A. P. A. issue. Majorities are all upward of 1,000. The Democrats also elected Mayors in North Adams, Haverhill, Taunton, Quincy, Holyoke, and Waltham.

Republicans elected Mayors in Marlborough, Lawrence, Fall River, Northampton, Malden, Chicopee, Newton, and Woburn.

In many cities there were no regular party tickets, the canvass being conducted on purely local issues.

License carried in Springfield, New-Bedford, Marlborough, Lawrence, Fall River, Haverhill, Northampton, Taunton, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Woburn.

Among the cities voting no license were Fitchburg, Quincy, Malden, and Newton.

IOWANS TO WORK FOR ALLISON

The Senator Formally Announces His Candidacy for the Presidency to His Hawkeye Friends.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 3.—The Allison Presidential boom was formally launched at a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee this afternoon. The meeting was called ostensibly to close up the work of the last campaign. Governor-elect Drake and other prominent Republicans were present.

After the routine work was completed the announcement was made, new to many members of the committee, that Senator Allison had expressed a desire to become an open candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and wanted the Central Committee, with the work of which in the past he was well pleased, to take charge of his candidacy. Letters were read from prominent Republicans in all parts of the country urging Allison to enter the race.

The committee unanimously decided to take up the work, and headquarters will be opened immediately. Chairman McMillan will temporarily abandon his law practice at Rock Rapids and move to Des Moines to take charge of the headquarters.

Peace Prospects in Abyssinia.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Gen. Baratieri has been authorized by the Government to treat with Ras Makonnen, and has started for Adigrat for that purpose.

Latest Arrivals.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:10 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to F. S. Allen.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 1:15 A. M. to-day.

SESSION OF REICHSTAG

Chancellor Von Hohenlohe Reads the Speech from the Throne.

NEW CODES AND FINANCIAL BILLS

Germany Is in Perfect Harmony with Russia and France for Preservation of Peace in the East.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Winter session of the Reichstag opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and the speech from the throne was read by the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. The speech was a long one, covering four large pages, closely printed. In reading the speech, the Chancellor said:

"I am charged by the Emperor of the united Governments to welcome you to your work. This session falls upon a year which recalls events of a quarter of a century ago. You should earnestly strive to build up what was won under the leadership of the great Kaiser, by the firm cohesion of the German Princes and people."

Outlining the programme for the session, he said:

"You will discuss a new civil code for the empire, and an amendment to the criminal code. There will also be submitted to you bills designed to assist the prosperity of the various handicrafts, to regulate transactions on the Boerses, so as to prevent illegal competition, and bills relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and sugar. The financial position of the country is satisfactory, but reform is necessary nevertheless."

The Chancellor concluded with an assurance of Germany's good relations with all foreign powers. In perfect harmony with Russia and France, Germany, the Chancellor said, was anxious to prevent outbreaks resulting from the war between the great powers of Eastern Asia.

Referring to the situation in the East, the Emperor's address says:

"Our united efforts have been successful, thanks to the sensible moderation of Japan. Our action will also contribute to the preservation for German trade, industry, and commerce of a valuable market, and to the extension of the same. The closest attention is being given to the deplorable events which are taking place in Turkey. Germany views the situation in the light of the existing treaties and the well-tested principles of Germany's policy, to which she intends to remain true. Germany is ready at all times to co-operate with the powers called upon by their interests for the preservation of peace. The unanimity of the resolution of the powers to observe existing treaties and support the Sultan in restoring orderly conditions gives reason for hope that their united efforts will not fail of success."

After reading the speech, Prince Hohenlohe said: "By the Emperor's command I declare the Reichstag open."

The usual cheers for the Kaiser were then given. The ceremony lasted half an hour. Neither Prince Hohenlohe nor any of the other Ministers wore the grand uniform usually worn upon State occasions.

The sitting began at 2:20 o'clock P. M., and was presided over by last session's President, Herr von Buol-Berenberg, pending the election of a new President. A call of the roll showed 208 members present. The Chamber will meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow, when the election of officers will take place.

RETIREMENT OF VON KOELLER.

Outcome of the Delbrueck Prosecution and Anti-Socialist Policy.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The retirement of Herr von Koeller is the outcome of his attempt to prosecute Prof. Hans Delbrueck for criticising in the Preussische Jahrbucher the policy of the Minister of the Interior against Socialism.

The post of Minister of the Interior will not be permanently filled until Emperor William, who was to-day in Breslau, returns to Berlin.

The Deutsches Tageszeitung says that Herr von Koeller's disgrace is a triumph for Jewdom, which is allied to a certain Court circle. The paper adds that his retirement shows that the Government bends before the Socialists.

POLAND'S CATHOLICS AROUSED.

The Priests Would Not Announce Olga's Birth in Russian Language.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome, saying that the persecution of Catholics in Poland is being revived. A serious conflict has arisen between the officials and the clergy there.

The Governor ordered the priests, under severe penalties, to announce in the Russian language from their altars, the birth of Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Czar. This the priests refused to do, and they have appealed to the Vatican to protest against the order.

KAISER COUNTS ON THE ARMY.

Disregards Party Interests and Hopes His Guidance Will Be Followed.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Emperor was the guest of the Cuirassiers at a dinner in Breslau last evening, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Champigny.

The Kaiser made a speech, in which he said:

"The more I go beneath party watchwords and party interests, the more surely do I count upon the army, and the more firmly do I hope that the army, abroad or at home, will shield my faithful obedience to my desires and guidance."

ACCUSED TEACHER AN ACCUSER

W. B. Ridenour's Affidavit Involves Some of Brooklyn's Educators.

The Brooklyn Board of Education did not take any action yesterday in regard to School Principal William B. Ridenour. This was owing to a delay in the legal proceedings in the case. Principal Ridenour, through his counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, had applied to Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor for an injunction restraining the Board of Education from dismissing him without trial. The application was made because Mr. Ridenour was apprehensive that the board would dismiss him at yesterday's meeting. It had been informally agreed that Justice Gaynor would give decision on the application prior to yesterday's meeting, but this he could not do, owing to the delay of the board's counsel, A. E. Mudge, in preparing the papers on his side.

In consequence, the briefs were not handed to the Judge until yesterday morning. That of Mr. Towns, in behalf of Principal Ridenour, embodies a curious story.

Mr. Ridenour, in his affidavit, said that he received the following letter from School Superintendent Maxwell:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 16, 1895.

WILLIAM B. RIDENOUR:

DEAR SIR: I want to see you at my house this evening at 8 o'clock. Please do not permit anything to stand in the way of this. If by any chance you cannot come, please send me word whether you can come to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 P. M. Please send word to office by bearer. If you are not in when this note arrives send word as soon as possible to my house, 682 Greene Avenue. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

Mr. Ridenour says he went to Mr. Maxwell's house the same day, and there met the Superintendent, Col. John Y. Culyer, James Weir, and President J. Edward Swanstrom of the Board of Education. Mr. Ridenour said in his affidavit that these men told him that all but a baker's dozen of the Board of Education were against him, and it would be wisest for him to resign. He consented to do so. On going home, and consulting his friends, he decided not to resign. He thereupon employed counsel.

The charges against Mr. Ridenour and his counter-charges against members of the board are now likely to be ventilated in the courts.

Justice Gaynor's decision on the application for an injunction will be rendered to-day.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Select now your gifts before the rush or assortment depleted—Adv.

FIREMEN KILLED IN INDIANAPOLIS

A Loss of Nearly Half a Million Dollars Caused By a Fire In the Wholesale District.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—A fire which resulted in the death of two men and the injury of three others, did damage amounting to nearly $400,000 in the wholesale district on South Meridian Street this morning, laying a quarter of a square in ruins and burning out seven large concerns. The dead are:

MURPHY, PATRICK, fireman, single.
SLOANE, FRANK, fireman, single.

Those injured are:

ARNETT, FRANK, fireman.
GEORGE, J. D., Fire Captain.
SLOANE, WARREN, fireman.

The fire was started at 8:30 by the collapse of the third floor of the wholesale grocery house of Schnull & Co. The falling wreckage struck the stock of parlor matches and started the fire.

The house was full of employes and clerks, and the escapes of many of them were marvelous. In two minutes after the crash the whole building was in flames.

The fire spread rapidly to the wholesale drug house of Ward Brothers, on the south, and the liquor houses of Eckhouse Brothers and Woodford & Pohlman, on the north.

There was a heavy explosion in Ward Brothers' store, followed by tottering walls, and Fireman Patrick Murphy was pinned in the ruins. He was rescued with difficulty, but died before reaching the hospital.

A few minutes later another section of the wall fell, catching Frank Arnett, Frank and Warren Sloan, and Capt. George. Frank Sloan was so badly injured that he died soon after. The others are not badly hurt.

The fire was under control at noon. The extreme cold weather impeded the work of the firemen not a little, and all they endeavored to do was to prevent the spread of the fire. This was difficult from the nature of the stock carried by the burned-out concerns. The losses are as follows:

Schnull & Co., wholesale grocers, $125,000 on stock; fully insured; $75,000 on buildings, insured for $25,000. Indiana Coffee Company, $60,000 on stock, with $45,500 insurance. Ward Brothers, wholesale drugs, $35,000; fully insured. Fairbanks Scale Company, $15,000; fully insured. Eckhouse Brothers, wholesale liquors, $11,000; fully insured. Woodford & Pohlman, wholesale liquors, $20,000, with $22,000 insurance. Mrs. Redell, building, $20,000; fully insured. T. Malott, building, $18,000; fully insured.

The insurance companies are hit to the extent of $314,500, which is very generally distributed among all the companies represented here. This is the sixth fire within a year in which the loss has run over $100,000.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William F. Foster.

William F. Foster died yesterday at his home, Riverside Avenue and West One Hundred and Second Street, of cancer, from which he had been suffering since last March. Mr. Foster was born in Taunton, England, Oct. 11, 1841, but came to this country in 1856. He was first in business in Chicago, but was financially ruined by the fire of 1871.

He invented the Foster glove fastening, and in 1876 came to this city to introduce it. Here he built up a large and successful business. He purchased the Dudley Field estate at Hastings-on-the-Hudson about a year ago, and had planned an extensive country place, to be known as Sabine Farm. The plans have been carried out in part, but he was never able to visit the place after they were begun. Mr. Foster leaves a wife, to whom he was married about twenty years ago.

Louis Becker.

Louis Becker, one of the oldest residents of North Bergen, died at his home, on the Hudson Boulevard, yesterday.

He was engaged with his daughter in examining some tax bills, when he went into an adjoining room to get an account book. Miss Becker heard him fall, and ran to his aid, but he was dead. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of death.

Mr. Becker was eighty years old, and died on the homestead on which he was born. He owned a controlling interest in Becker's Cemetery.

F. Frederic Gunther.

F. Frederic Gunther, a member of the firm of C. G. Gunther's Sons, dealers in furs, died suddenly yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Since the death of his wife, about a year ago, Mr. Gunther had gradually failed in health. His death was thought to be due to heart disease.

Mr. Gunther returned from a trip to Europe about two months ago, and since then he had not opened his town house, 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, but had lived at the hotel.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. William E. Vibbert, a retired clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his home in Fairhaven, Conn. He had been ill about three weeks. Dr. Vibbert was born in New-York City eighty-one years ago. He had the degree of M. A. from Trinity College, Hartford, and that of D. D. from Nebraska State College. A wife and three sons survive him. One of Dr. Vibbert's sons is the Rev. W. A. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel, New-York City.

—Smith A. Whitfield, First Assistant Postmaster General during the latter part of President Harrison's term, died in Chicago Monday. He went to Chicago last June from his Summer home in Provement, Mich., to accept the management of the Chicago Horse Exchange. His illness began last Sunday morning with an affection of the throat. His father is still living, at the age of ninety, in Francistown, N. H.

—James H. Floy, a retired New-York dry goods merchant, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was about sixty years of age. He owned valuable real estate in New-York and Elizabeth. He is survived by a widow and six children.

—Ex-Tax Commissioner Henry A. Hausling of Newark died yesterday at his home, 661 High Street, in that city, from typhoid fever. He was a leading Democrat in Essex County and was a brother of ex-Sheriff Haussling. He was forty-three years old.

—Dr. John Aten Jones, aged sixty-four, died of diabetes at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday. He left an estate estimated at $200,000. A wife and four daughters survive him.

—Josiah Patterson, who had been in the employ of the Lorillards for fifty years, died at Tuxedo, N. Y., yesterday. He was Superintendent of the Lorillard business in Tuxedo.

—Mrs. Smith, mother of Thomas P. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, died at her home, in Plattsburg, N. Y., yesterday.

—Dr. David M. Miller of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday. He was a member of the staff of the Elizabeth General Hospital. He leaves a wife and child.

—Henry Reilly, Chief Engineer of the Syracuse Fire Department, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday.

PRIZES GIVEN TO NEW-YORK MEN

Awards Made by Park Commissioners of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Prizes were awarded to-day by the Park Commission to the authors of the four designs which were judged to be the best among the many plans for the one-hundred-thousand-dollar art building which the Commissioners propose to erect in Fairmount Park.

The first prize of $6,000 was awarded to James Brite and Henry Bacon, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York. Lord, Hewlett & Hull, 123 East Twenty-third Street, New-York, will receive the second prize of $3,000. The third prize of $2,000 was awarded to Mariel Perouse de Monclos of Paris, France, and Howard & Caldwell, 31 and 33 Pine Street, New-York, gained the fourth prize of $1,000.

Tammany Committee to Meet.

Chairman James J. [illegible]tin of the Tammany Executive Committee sent out a call yesterday for a meeting of that committee to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Wigwam.

The question of open primaries will be discussed at this meeting, but inasmuch as the primaries will not be held until the last week of this month, the matter may not be definitely settled. That the primaries will be open for several hours is a certainty.

NO ROOM FOR AHLWARDT

Prominent Germans Strongly Denounce the Anti-Semite.

WILLIAM STEINWAY PRAISES HEBREWS

A Catholic Priest's Remonstrance Against the German Prelate's Narrow-Mindedness—W. V. Weber's Views.

Among the passengers on the steamship Spree, which is due here to-day, is the noted German anti-Semitic agitator, Dr. Ahlwardt of Berlin. In order to ascertain the sentiment of the local German-Americans as to Ahlwardt's mission in this country, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked the views of many who are well-known in German circles, and others who are prominent in all matters pertaining to this element of this community. The unanimous opinion is that Dr. Ahlwardt will neither be able to attract any audience here, nor to find any Germans in sympathy with his narrow-minded doctrine.

"Dr. Ahlwardt could not secure Steinway Hall for his lectures under any circumstances," said William Steinway emphatically. "I do not know Dr. Ahlwardt personally, but I have, of course, read in the public prints some of his, to me, most obnoxious and disgusting attacks on the Semitic race. I am quite sure that in this country he will meet with no encouragement, for, to my mind, nowhere in the world can be found, especially in the large cities, a better class of Hebrews than in the United States. As jurists, as artists, musicians, writers, manufacturers, they may be found in the front rank.

"Their benevolence, and that in the most liberal spirit, too, is not only of the most large-hearted, but of the most praiseworthy kind. Everybody appreciates their great intelligence, but it is not so generally known that they are the most abstemious, sober people on the face of the globe. During my term of living in New-York, which covers a period of nearly half a century, I have become personally acquainted with several thousand Hebrews. I know of but two Jewish drunkards, and one of these has fully reformed.

"Take all matters of art, music, opera, no class of people has done so much to foster and patronize these as the Hebrews. Such a record speaks for itself. No class of people that I know of will sacrifice everything, even to their own discomfort, to enable their children to obtain a good education, as the Hebrews. And in no other class is the respect for the parent so deeply rooted as with the Hebrews.

"Look at their hospitals, their asylums, their schools, and their kindergartens. Busy men and noble women sacrifice their time and money to raise the condition of the poor and educate and elevate the ignorant, especially among their own race. Just to mention one practical charity, in which, I think, the Hebrews have set us Christians a shining example. Less than a dozen years ago about a half dozen Jewish gentlemen founded the Hebrew Technical Institue, in which the sons of poor Jewish parents were to be educated, as their individual talents best warranted.

"Busy as I am, I accepted an invitation some years ago from my old friend, James H. Hoffman, to visit the Institution, of which he was one of the founders. To say that I was pleased and surprised would but faintly express my feelings. I found more than 100 boys, between the ages of seventeen and thirteen years, being taught the different kinds of handiwork, such as woodworking, metal working, architecture, and so on. I not only found that a large number of them were first-class mechanics, but some of them were veritable artists. All were under the guidance and supervision of Prof. Henry M. Leipziger.

"And to my great satisfaction the bond of sympathy that I found between these boys and their teachers showed me to what a rare degree the boys appreciated the thorough instruction coupled with the thoroughness and kindness of their teachers. A year or two afterward I gave work to two of these young men at our factory at Fourth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and both have made fine records as first-class and well-behaved artisans.

"I have learned since that this institution has greatly enlarged its useful sphere. Can there be a more practical benevolence than the maintaining of such an institute, which is wholly supported by our wealthy Hebrew fellow-citizens?

"I am certainly convinced that Rector Ahlwardt will find but a barren field for his tirades against the Hebrew race in this country, and I hope that his whole projected lecture tour will, in its pitiful results, convince him that he had better go home again."

William V. Weber, President of the National Schutzenbund, and editor of The Freischuetz, the oldest German humorous publication in America, exclaimed:

"That man Ahlwardt ought to be coated with mud. We have not sunk as low as his level. Who upholds German art in America more than the Jews? Who has the finest institutions in America? Why, the Jews. Look at the audiences at the operas, theatres, concerts; whom do you see? The Jews. I am a friend of the human family without distinction. There is no room on this continent for anything but toleration in the broadest sense. Ahlwardt, I repeat, ought to be coated with mud, and I would like the privilege of doing the coating."

The Rev. A. B. Schweninger, rector of the German Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, was found by the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES busy with the details of the fair now being held for the benefit of the church's school.

"Surely I would always find time to protest against such a movement in America," he said. "We have no use for Dr. Ahlwardt, because we live here in peace, and the house of peace is built on the rock of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the disfranchising of any person on account of race, color, or religious belief. Any one coming here to establish a movement which tries to remove from the foundations of our Republic that cornerstone should remember that the people of America will ask him to 'go on the Spree again,' and speed home as fast as he can. The time for Knownothingism ought not to be revived under any pretext, and it is to be hoped that this new kind, of a foreign importation, may be charged such a duty as to prevent its landing."

Richard Katzenmayer, President of the United Singers of New York, said: "We are not in favor of any such movement here as Dr. Ahlwardt promulgates. We are much more liberal in America than they are in Germany. He will not have any audiences in America. If we shared Dr. Ahlwardt's prejudicial views we surely would never have started the movement to bring the Heine Monument to this country."

Richard Weinacht, ex-President of the Arion, remarked: "He will not find a field here for his work, as the views on the religious question in this country, and especially among the German-Americans, are more liberal than anywhere else. In the candidacy for membership of all singing societies here there is no distinction as to religion. So long as the applicant is an honest, educated man, he is received with open arms and shares equal benefits with all others."

F. A. Ringler, President of the Liederkranz, said: "Ahlwardt will not accomplish anything here. We are opposed to such a movement on this continent, and he will find, much to his disgust, that we will not give him any encouragement. His efforts will surely fail here."

What the President Said About Venezuela Last Year.

From President Cleveland's Message, Dec. 3, 1894.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis, alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of differences with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Bad Fire in a Candy Factory.

An overheated furnace in the candy factory of Henschel & Co., on the second floor of a three-story factory building which runs from 458 to 464 Cherry Street, set fire to the flooring late last night. Half the building was destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

Christmas Novelties.
Largest choice to first comers at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kingsley—McCall.

Miss Josephine I. McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, was married yesterday at noon to Darwin P. Kingsley. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 54 West Seventy-second Street, Archbishop Corrigan officiating, assisted by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and the Rev. M. A. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street.

The McCall residence was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the prevailing colors being green and white. A large extension had been built for the celebration at the south end of the house. The reception which followed the wedding was largely attended.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with a full yoke of point lace, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. Her maid of honor was Miss Mae K. McCall, who wore a light green and white silk and carried a bouquet of violets. Louis A. Cerf of Baltimore was the best man, and the ushers were Edward R. Perkins of Philadelphia, J. J. Hearns of New-York, J. Chapman McCall of Cambridge, and Ballard McCall of New-York, the last two being brothers of the bride. Master Walton Kingsley and Master Sidney C. McCall, another brother of the bride, attended as pages.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley started at 4:30 o'clock P. M. for a two weeks' trip to Florida. On their return they will occupy their residence at Riverdale, overlooking the Hudson River.

Mr. Kingsley, the bridegroom, is a native of New-England and a graduate of the University of Vermont. The early years of his life were spent in Colorado, with the development of which State he became prominently identified prior to his removal to Boston. He is a member of several New-York clubs. He spent some time in Europe in the past year, as did also Miss McCall. Their engagement was announced from London last Summer.

The gifts to the bride, which were shown only to intimate friends, were numerous and handsome and entirely filled one of the upper rooms of the house.

Among those invited to the wedding were President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, J. Barstow Smull, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Miss Munro, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Tuck, Mrs. William F. Buckley, ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Mahar, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Hopkins, Harry Bottome, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Mix, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Young, the Rev. M. Laveile, Chauncey M. Depew, Harry Billings, Miss Ryckman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Vyse, the Misses Vyse, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dolan, Mrs. del Pino, Miss del Pino, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pardey, Mr. and Mrs. Escalante, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. H. A. D. Echeverria, J. M. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Granger, O. H. Harriman, Miss Bertha Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Higgins, James T. Homes, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hudnut, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, Miss Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Van Antwerp, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. E. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper, Mr. G. E. Tarbell, Frank Ryckman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Merrihew, the Rev. Dr. Newey.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Rogers, Woodbury Langdon, Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, Miss Delehanty, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Quimby, Mr. J. C. Roroquet, Professor and Mrs. Isaac Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John Golding, the Rev. Dr. T. Z. Rooker, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Simmons, Dr. and Mrs. Newton Shaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Harry Thurston, Victor Van Shaick, Miss Van Shaick, Miss Walker, Col. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Whitney, Mrs. Edward B. Harper, Judge and Mrs. Steels, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Weeks, Miss Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hubbell, Mr. Albert McClave, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. Walton

Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary Wool

Underwear.

Made of the finest undyed Australian Wool.

Durable, Comfortable, Hygienic.

The excellence and merit of these fabrics should recommend them to universal favor.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

OLOZAGA'S HIGH SCORE

The Atalanta Wheelmen's Bowling Crack After The Times Medal.

AT REID'S ALLEYS HE ROLLS 243

Jersey City Club, the Atalanta, and Hudson County Wheelmen's Teams Each Win and Lose—Small Scores Rule.

Count Olozaga, the star bowler of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, who came so near winning THE NEW-YORK TIMES highest average medal in the cyclists' tournament last Winter, set the pace last evening for high scores in the tourney being held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Count appeared with his team at Reid's alleys in Church Street, in regularly scheduled games, with the teams representing the Jersey City Club Wheelmen and the Hudson County Wheelmen.

It was in the third game of the evening that the Count made his big score. It was 243, and it is the biggest by several points that has been rolled in the tournament. The Count's good work thus far in the tournament play places him in a commanding position in the competition for THE TIMES trophy, which goes to the individual making the best record in not less than 75 per cent. of the games scheduled. The opening contest was between the Jersey Citys and Hudson Countys. Each team seemed to be playing for a booby prize, so small were the scores all around. The Hudsons got 608 and the Jersey Citys 781.

Strange as it may seem to the enthusiasts the Hudsons outplayed the Atalantas in the second game, beating the Newark men 772 to 747. The result of this game prompted the old cry that the Atalantas cannot roll well off their own alley. The Atalantas made up for their low score with the Hudsons when they met the Jersey Citys in the third and last game of the evening. They burled the Citys under a mound of pins, beating them by 126 points. No player approached Olozaga's fine score in this game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY CLUB	W.	Score.	HUDSON COUNTY	W.	Score.
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Name.	Str.	Spr.
Newkirk ..	4	3	168 Mosereau ..	1	8
Lockwood ..	2	3	194 Dwyer	2	3
Day	3	5	168 Duncan	0	4
Scudder ...	4	3	158 Cordner ...	0	6
Starrett ...	2	6	163 Burnham ..	1	4
Total....	15	20	781 Total.....	2	20

	103
	110
	117
	137
	130
	603

FRAMES.

Jersey City..	75	167	291	329	399	465	539	611	688	781
Hudson C'nty	48	123	189	229	290	354	430	491	553	603

Scorers—G. C. Arrowsmith and M. E. Clark.
Umpire—Mr. W. C. M. Hotze.

SECOND GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY	W.		ATALANTA	W.	
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Mosereau ..	1	3	122	Terbell	5	3	135
Wobcke	2	5	153	Halsey	3	5	170
Duncan	3	4	160	Millar	2	4	137
Cordner ...	2	6	172	Budd	2	3	186
Furnham ..	3	4	165	Olozaga	4	2	199
Total....	11	22	772	Total.....	12	19	747

FRAMES.

Hudson Co..	53	168	250	313	390	405	531	601	680	772
Atalanta W..	71	143	213	273	334	433	529	600	672	747

Scorers—M. E. Clark and A. W. Gray. Umpire—J. T. Newkirk.

THIRD GAME.

ATALANTA	W.		JERSEY CITY CLUB	W.	
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Tarbell	2	3	127	Newkirk	1	4	137
Halsey	1	1	150	Lockwood ...	4	2	162
Millar	2	6	168	Day	4	2	119
Budd	2	6	167	Scudder	4	4	177
Olozaga	7	2	243	Sterrett	2	3	134
Total....	17	18	855	Total.....	12	17	729

	103
	110
	117
	137
	130
	603

FRAMES.

Atalanta W..	95	185	249	303	377	465	566	684	754	855
Jersey City W..	83	166	221	268	340	436	510	591	664	729

Scorers—A. W. Bray, Jr., and G. C. Arrowsmith. Umpire—John J. Cordner.

CABANNE TO SEEK VINDICATION.

The Suspended Racing Man Will Invoke the Aid of the Courts.

L. D. Cabanne, who, with Titus and "Charlie" Murphy, was recently suspended from all track racing under the jurisdiction of the League of American Wheelmen, on a charge of "fixing" a race at St. Louis last August, announces that he will take immediate steps to clear his character. He feels confident that the law courts will afford him a complete vindication.

Cabanne claims that he has asked the Racing Board for and been denied a fair trial, and that his recourse to the law is the only avenue left by which he can clear himself of the charges against him. "In the first place," remarked Cabanne, "we have had to answer allegations and so-called evidence without having access to the same. I was suspended by telegram on Sept. 2, and on Sept. 10 received the charges.

"Repeated attempts," continued Cabanne, "were made by A. G. Spalding & Brothers to get copies of the alleged evidence against us, and A. G. Spalding suggested to Chairman Gideon that we have an open trial, with all the evidence on both sides open. This only brought the following response from Chairman Gideon: 'This is not a court of law, and as I have other business of my own to transact, I cannot possibly set aside a day to devote to a "trial" in open court in every protest case or disagreement that comes under our rules.'"

Many affidavits have been collected by Cabanne, showing his innocence of the charge against him, and both he and his employers, Spalding & Brothers, say that the evidence, so far as they can gather from the synopsis furnished them, does not warrant a conviction. The result of Cabanne's efforts to clear himself and set aside the verdict will be eagerly awaited by wheelmen interested in cycle racing.

Falcon Wheelmen's Dance.

Greenpoint society was well represented at the second annual reception of the Falcon Wheelmen held at Smithsonian Hall Monday evening. The ball was one of the most successful cycle club events of the season. Some of the ladies who graced the occasion were the Misses Gertrude Lawrence, Mattie V. King, Edith Kelly, Jennie Smith, Addie Smith, Jessie Van Wickten, Mamie Griffin, Eva Stringham, Mattie Doncaster, Marion Lanfear, Edna Taylor, Ida Saake, Belle Ford, Bessie Hilton, Belle Henry, and Emily Stanke. A few of the wheelmen present were: Franklin Fisher, G. H. Bell, Henry W. Stanton, Edmund Sowden, Arthur H. Edwards, John F. C. Cleaves, William Doncaster, Howell T. Munson, William D. Ward, George B. Smith, John Wallace, Richard Willard, George W. Dolliver, Edgar Van Leuven, William A. S. Smith, Charles Palmer, Edwin P. Lloyd, William A. R. Kelton, Joseph Arnold, Thomas Henry, and John A. Weber.

RELIABLE CARPETS.

Don't fail to call at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St., for the latest patterns in Carpets and Rugs at the old low prices.

Prospects for Good Roads.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn bids fair to have a very large membership the coming year. At the first meeting of its new executive committee 425 renewals and applications were announced. A. A. Wray of the Stuyvesant Cycle Club, T. J. Stevens of the Aurora Grata Wheelmen, and G. F. Stringer, unattached, are the new members of the executive committee appointed Monday evening. President Angell reappointed Durant McLean to the chairmanship of the Road Committee, leaving the personnel of the committee to the chairman's own selection. Permanent quarters for the association were talked of, and if a desirable place can be found, it will be engaged.

State Cyclists' Annual Meeting.

Saturday, Dec. 28, is the date set for the annual meeting of the State Board of Officers of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The meeting will be held in this city at the Grand Union Hotel, and not in Albany, as has been intimated. The election of twenty-three delegates to attend the National Assembly will be one of the important matters to be attended to. It is also likely that a good roads bill will be drawn up for introduction in the Legislature. The appropriations for the coming year will be made at this meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Bull said yesterday that the finances of the division were in good shape, despite the very liberal policy pursued.

Coleman and Child Return.

R. Lindsay Coleman and A. Kennedy Child returned from Georgia yesterday. Mr. Coleman declared that he was much pleased with the banquet given by him to Southern wheelmen in Atlanta on his birthday, which was last Saturday. "It was one of the pleasantest events of my life," he added. Mr. Child, who is the Secretary of the Cycle Board of Trade, said that the dinner brought together the most representative gathering of the upper crust of the wheeling world that he had ever seen. Mr. Child left for his home in Hartford last evening.

Century Cycle Club Is Incorporated.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Century Cycle Club filed its articles of incorporation to-day in the County Clerk's Office. The club is formed for the mutual pleasure of its members, the enjoyment of cycling as a means of health and recreation, and the general advancement of wheeling interests. The officers of the club are as follows: President—Lindsley Underhill; Vice President—H. W. Wiencke; Secretary and Treasurer—Alfred J. Hargan; Captain—Frederick Newman.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

BLOOMER GIRLS SELLING VOTES.

A Thriving Ballot Trade Running at the Liberty Wheelmen's Fair.

Voting as conducted at a wheelmen's fair, the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn in this instance, is different from the Australian ballot system revealed to the citizens of New-York State at the last election. It is not exactly a secret and conscientious matter at the fair. The prettiest wheel riders of the city, having left their bloomers at home, appear in evening dress, and, radiant with smiles that are wholly irresistible, are conducting an aggressive campaign, selling votes in "blocks of five," or as much as you can buy at 10 cents a ballot, at Columbia Hall, on Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue.

They are not quite so aggressive as some of the solicitors at church and hospital fairs, and do not altogether waive the formality of introduction, but they are all at the tape when the bell rings. While the wheelmen conduct voting contests for the most popular lady attendant, who will get a gold watch, the fair ones retaliate by filling their little books with votes for the most popular club member, to whom will be awarded a diamond pin. There are at least eight or ten different voting competitions running at the fair of Brooklyn's crack riding club, and they involve a line of rewards ranging from an innocent canary bird to a bicycle built for two. Some of the intermediate prizes are a big doll and a barrel of flour.

The second night of the fair quite sustained the eloquent promise of the opening evening. In a five-mile contest between Albert Schock and Miss Herring, England's champion, the latter won in the extraordinary time of 9:34. The second best time for the distance was 9:36, made a little later in a competition between A. G. Sibley of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and Sam Brock of the Libertys. The former won. Brock was out of condition, and fainted at the finish. At 10:30 o'clock dancing was introduced, and this will be a feature every night hereafter till the end of the fair. Thursday evening there will be fancy dancing by Madge Rivers and the Schwatbach children. Saturday afternoon there will be a special matinée programme for the juvenile element.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The blanket ballot has made its appearance in cycle club elections. The Riverside and Harlem Wheelmen will use them for the first time in their annual election on Friday evening. There will be four tickets in the field for the Harlems to wrestle over. The last-named contains these candidates: For President—S. D. Bullock; Vice President—W. H. Livingston; Secretary—A. Bruenn; Treasurer—George M. Archer; Captain—Harry J. Englert; Lieutenant—George B. Cobb, Jr.; Member of the Board of Governors—H. E. Adams.

—On Friday the West End Wheelmen will have their annual championship club race. The newly-elected officers done in future capacities and of its wish that officers should be elected whose sentiments are in harmony with those of the club;

Therefore, We, the undersigned, members of Good Government Club A, urgently request all members of Club A to attend the regular annual meeting called for Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. Especially do we urge all those who have sent in their resignations or who intend to do so because they expect that our movement will continue to be controlled by the persons now at the helm, to be present at this meeting, and to vote for officers who are opposed to making a political machine of our movement. We believe that the good government movement in this city, if properly reorganized, can yet accomplish great good. If its true friends do not desert it, we are confident that it will soon regain public confidence.

Among the signers, besides those already mentioned, are Horace White, R. W. Peckham, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel H. Ordway, Abraham I. Elkus, Byron W. Holt, Guy Van Amringe, Michael A. Cardozo, William Bondy, Elihu Root, W. G. Gulliver, Edgar J. Lauer, B. Aymar Sands, L. Albert Englehart, Daniel Neuman, Albert F. Hochstadter, Harry G. Hochstadter, Max J. Kohler and Arthur S. Fairchild.

It is expected that this circular will effect the reorganization of the Good Government Clubs on a practical basis.

CLUB Q SUGGESTS TEST ELECTION.

Recommends that All Members of the General Council Resign.

Good Government Club Q held its annual election last night at 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Edwin T. Rice, Jr., and William A. Hoe were elected delegates to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

The following five Trustees were re-elected: Richard S. Ely, Jacob Erlich, Egbert Mills, Lewis S. Phillips, and Richard L. Sweezy.

The club adopted a resolution recommending that all the present members of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs resign so as to enable the members of the clubs to decide whether or not there shall be a complete reorganization of the council.

The club will probably secure new quarters on Washington Heights.

MAX FIGMAN ADJUDGED A POOR DEBTOR

Sadie Martinot's Husband Questioned for Ten Days in Court.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Max Figman, husband of Sadie Martinot, was adjudged to-day a poor debtor and given the oath for his relief from arrest on a debt of Landlord Whipple of the Parker House.

He was also found not guilty of charges of fraud in relation to the receipt and expenditure of money that came to his hands.

Since Nov. 11, Max Figman has had an unenviable part to play in the poor debtors' court, where he has undergone ten full days of legal examination as to his pecuniary condition for years past, but more particularly at the present time.

Young Girl Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Rose Turner, aged fifteen years, killed herself to-day in the ladies' toilet room of Seigel & Cooper's department store. She left a letter addressed to Mrs. Howell, 313 Woodlawn Terrace, stating that she had seen the object of her affections in a restaurant this morning, and that he refused to notice her.

STECK

The Old Reliable.
Of 40 Years' Renown.
Standard or Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures Ideal Musical Tone and Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos Improving with use.
Sold, Rented, and Exchanged.
Cash or Time Payment.

STECK HALL, 11 East 14th St.

PIANOS

is to be 14 feet 6 inches on the water line, and 22 feet over all.

—H. Melville Hanna's steam yacht Comanche is at Tebo's being fitted out for a cruise to the West Indies.

—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., has changed the name of his steam yacht from Judge to Albatross.

—The yawl Harlequin is being overhauled at Abramson's yard for a cruise to the West Indies.

—Wilson of Boston is to make new suits of sails for the schooners Loyal and Sea Fox.

A. Cary Smith, the well-known designer, is at work on an oyster dredger.

—The schooner Miranda is being thoroughly overhauled at Tebo's.

Many Entries for Seventh's Games.

Five hundred and thirteen entries have been received for the athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held next Saturday evening, at the armory, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets and Park Avenue. Almost every company in the Regiment have prominent athletes among its members, the New-York Athletic Club being largely represented, and these indoor games will prove unusually attractive.

The company winning the greatest number of points will be presented with a handsome cup offered by Capt. Nesbitt, known as the "Nesbitt Cup," and the struggle for this among the several companies will be very keen, especially between Companies F, B, and D, who have the largest entry lists. The 513 entries are divided among the several companies as follows: Company A, 49; B, 84; C, 59; D, 76; E, 39; F, 110; G, 11; H, 31; I, 35, and K, 19. The scratch and handicap bicycle races will be very exciting, and the 1,000-yard run with twenty-five entries ought to be a very pretty race.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the three lap medley race, a scratch event wherein each man is to run, walk, and hurdle a lap. Aside from these events, there are runs of 93, 75, 440, and 220 yards, 220-yard hurdle, one-half mile walk, sack, potatoe, relay, and three-legged races, half-mile run, putting the shot, and high jump.

The Regimental Band will furnish the music during the games, which commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Some indoor records, it is confidently expected, will be lowered.

Cambridge Wins a Cross-Country.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the inter-university cross-country race to-day by nine points. Whitelaw, of Oxford, who was first, ran seven miles across ploughed land in forty minutes and six seconds. Gibbord of Cambridge was second, in forty minutes and fifty-three seconds.

Ryan Is Williams's Football Captain.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 3.—John Ryan, better known as "Spike" Ryan, was elected Captain of the Williams football eleven for next year at a meeting of the players and substitutes of this year's team, held this afternoon. Ryan is a hard player and will make a good Captain. He has played right end for two years and his work has been of the very best. He is a strong rusher and a sure tackler. The vote was a unanimous one.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

HOPE TO REGAIN CONFIDENCE

MOVEMENT TO REORGANIZE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Prominent Leaders Denounce the Action Taken During the Recent Political Campaign.

Seth Low, Everett P. Wheeler, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, Gustav H. Schwab, and a number of other men, in a circular just issued, use strong language in characterizing the action of the men who brought about the holding of the Good Government Club Convention before the last election. The circular is addressed to members of Good Government Club A, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Believing that the action of the recent Good Government Convention in nominating and keeping in the field independent municipal candidates was unexpected and undeaired by the great bulk of our members.

That such action has alienated the sympathies of thousands of our members and citizens and almost wrecked the good government movement in this city;

That the only way to regain the confidence of the people, to win back our rapidly deserting members, and to make reserved the ridicule which is now heaped upon our movement, is to give some guarantee to the public that such an error will not again be committed;

And that the best assurance we can give is to take such action as will secure the expression of the club of its views as to what has been done during the last campaign and as to what should be done in future campaigns, and of its wish that officers should be elected whose sentiments are in harmony with those of the club;

Therefore, We, the undersigned, members of Good Government Club A, urgently request all members of Club A to attend the regular annual meeting called for Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. Especially do we urge all those who have sent in their resignations or who intend to do so because they expect that our movement will continue to be controlled by the persons now at the helm, to be present at this meeting, and to vote for officers who are opposed to making a political machine of our movement. We believe that the good government movement in this city, if properly reorganized, can yet accomplish great good. If its true friends do not desert it, we are confident that it will soon regain public confidence.

Among the signers, besides those already mentioned, are Horace White, R. W. Peckham, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel H. Ordway, Abraham I. Elkus, Byron W. Holt, Guy Van Amringe, Michael A. Cardozo, William Bondy, Elihu Root, W. G. Gulliver, Edgar J. Lauer, B. Aymar Sands, L. Albert Englehart, Daniel Neuman, Albert F. Hochstadter, Harry G. Hochstadter, Max J. Kohler and Arthur S. Fairchild.

It is expected that this circular will effect the reorganization of the Good Government Clubs on a practical basis.

PALO ALTO TROTTERS SOLD

Only Fair Prices Obtained for the Pacific Coast Horses.

STOCK IS LARGELY UNDEVELOPED

Rio Alto, the Star of the Sale, Bought for $3,300 by E. D. Slater—Bargains Secured by Several Buyers.

Though it was not expected that anything like the old time prices would be realized for the California trotting stock offered at Madison Square Garden yesterday, the result of the sale was somewhat of a disappointment. To begin with, there was considerable delay, with a result that bidders became scarce along in the afternoon, when the last of the lot from Palo Alto were under the hammer. The stock was in capital condition, none of them older than four years.

According to a time-honored practice with Peter C. Kellogg & Co., the firm that conducts the sale, the gem of the shipment from the Sunny Slope was offered first. Rio Alto was known to be a fast colt, having scored 2:16½ at three years, and his breeding is in the top notch of fashion. He is of good size, but unfortunately sustained an accident which injured both his kneecaps, so that it is doubtful if he could stand anything like hard work.

Frank W. Conery, Superintendent of Palo Alto Farm, spoke in his forcible, graphic style of this aristocratic young stallion, and the bids were invited. Starting at $1,000, Rio Alto went along briskly till the third thousand was reached. Then W. W. Schuit, who represented John H. Shults, the latter being too ill to be present, and other competitors dropped out, and at $3,300 the son of Palo Alto was knocked down to E. D. Slater of this city. The purchaser has a farm at Saugerties and promptly named it Rio Alto. Another report is to the effect that Mr. Slater acted for European parties and that the colt will be used for breeding in the Old World.

Aznol, a yearling, by Azmoor, was the next one to get above the thousand-dollar mark, and C. G. Fall of Boston, who secured him, picked up several more youngsters at lower prices. Late in the afternoon Metella, a likely looking filly, of two years, was also in demand, and the New-Jersey fancier E. S. Wells carried her off for an even $1,000. C. H. Kemer and other good judges who bid on Metella considered her the most promising trotter of the consignment. After the forty-six head that were brought directly from the farm had been disposed of, three more owned by Ariel Lathrop, a brother-in-law of the late Leland Stanford, were sold. Two of these were colts that went for a price considerably below their value. Alejandre, a mare, nine years old, with a record of 2:15¾, also went begging at $385. John Cheney, a clever trainer from Boston, picked up this bargain, and soon after found a customer in G. W. Atwood, who gave him $1,000 for the black mare.

Nathan Straus was a liberal customer, his fancy being for the get of Whips, the sire of his fast roadster Cobwebs. Among his selections was Azmo, a filly of three years, out of Molly Cobb, the dam of Cobwebs.

Business was even duller last night, when only two of the horses offered were valued over $200. A more lively market is in prospect to-day, when such cracks as Mahogany, Zembia, and others with records below 2:20 are to be up for competition.

The following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY THE ESTATE OF LELAND STANFORD, MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA.

Rio Alto, 2:16½, b. c., 1891, by Palo Alto-Elsa, by General Benton; E. D. Slater, New-York City	$3,300
Palon, b. c., 1892, by Palo Alto-Galena, by General Benton; J. H. Warmen, New-York City	330
Pagan, b. s., 1893, by Palo Alto-Gertie, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince; C. Haley, New-York City	170
Pay Day, b. c., 1893, by Palo Alto-May Day, by Wissahickon; C. G. Fall	375
Sequoia, b. c., 1893, by Palo Alto-Amrah, by Nutwood; F. Isabell, Medford, Mass.	290
Pima, ch. f., 1893, by Palo Alto-Gazella, by General Sprague; E. S. Wells	525
Palonia, b. f., 1893, by Palo Alto-Sonnet, by Bentonian; E. S. Wells, Jersey City	420
Neapolitan, b. f., 1891, by Palo Alto-Viola, by General Benton; E. S. Wells	575
Adwood, br. s., 1894, by Advertiser-Dolly Nutwood, by Nutwood; D. Bradley, New-York City	310
Ortha Belle, ch. m., 1894, by Advertiser-Cecil, by General Benton; C. G. Fall	140
Avignon, b. f., 1894, by Advertiser-Nettie Nutwood, by Nutwood; I. Cochrane, Jr., Chester, Penn	200
Robson, b. g., 1893, by Advertiser-Emma Robson, by Woodburn; J. F. Gaffney, Waterbury, Conn	350
Rasselas, b. g., 1893, by Advertiser-Celia, by Fallis; M. E. Wilcox, Westfield, Mass.	110
Musketeer, b. g., 1893, by Advertiser-Magna, by Clay; C. Haley	180
Anango, ch. m., 1892, by Azmoor-America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. L. Lanson, New-York City	450
Aznol, b. c., 1894, by Azmoor-Novelist, by Norval; C. G. Fall, Boston	1,250
Azrete, b. f., 1893, by Azmoor-Rebecca, by General Benton; J. H. Osterhout, Melrose, N. Y.	625
Susie Azmoor, b. m., 1892, by Azmoor-Susette, by Electioneer; John H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	350
Azmo, b. f., 1893, by Azmoor-Mollie Cobb, by General Benton; Nathan Straus	575
Azort, b. g., 1893, by Azmoor-Leclair, by Le Grande; P. H. Powers	260
Metella, b. f., 1893, by Whips-Matron, by Clay; E. S. Wells	1,000
Bettie Barnes, b. f., 1893, by Whips-Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; C. W. Morrison, Philadelphia	285
Virgilia, ch. f., 1892, by Whips-Victress, by Baird's Hambletonian; Nathan Straus, New-York City	320
Minote, b. g., 1893, by Whips-Mimic, by Alfred; Nathan Straus	200
Lee Rose, b. c., 1893, by Langton-Hinda Rose, by Electioneer; Nathan Straus	240
Lucius, b. c., 1894, by Langton-Linnet, by Electioneer; W. J. Miller, New-York City	80
Gertie R., b. m., 1893, by Langton-Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer; H. Busby, New-York City	465
Lana, b. g., 1893, by Langton-Odette, by Electioneer; G. W. Merritt, Greenwich, Conn	160
Rostrum, b. c., 1893, by Lone Pine-Rosemont, by Piedmont; J. H. Osterhout	200
Marmion, b. c., 1893, by Truman-Rosemont, by Piedmont; C. H. Crane, New-York City	155
Ismaela, b. g., 1893, by Lone Pine-Isma, by General Benton; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn	550
Roseman, b. c., 1894, by Truman-Rosemont, by Piedmont; J. H. Osterhout	160
Ellen Houser, b. f., 1894, by Truman-Elsie, by General Benton; J. T. Haverson, Erie, Penn	650
My Friend, b. c., 1892, by Amigo-Margia, by General Benton; T. L. James, New-York City	130
Amaranto, b. s., 1892, by Amigo-Miss Walker, by General Benton; J. H. Myers, Schenectady, N. Y.	150
Flower Box, b. f., 1894, by Boxwood-Wild Flower, by Electioneer; J. D. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn	575
Minnie B., b. f., 1894, by Boxwood-Lucyneer, by Electioneer; W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn	310
Evangel, b. f., 1893, by Nephew-Aileen Aroon, by Liberty Sontag; C. W. Merrett, Greenwich, Conn	160
Neline, br. g., 1893, by Nephew-Lina K., by Don Victor; W. M. Bunn, Philadelphia	150
Bendos, ch. g., 1893, by Lottery-Bertona, by Piedmont; C. Haley	170
Farot, b. g., 1893, by Lottery-Fairest, by Kentucky Prince; G. W. Wilson, New-York City	160
St. Aubin, ch. g., 1891, by Alban-Sontag Dixie, by Toronto Sontag; J. Elsey, Jersey City	150
Tirzette, b. f., 1893, by Bernal-Tirzah, by Dexter Prince; James Golden, Boston	860
Lanarat, b. s., 1892, by Good Gift-Lou Whipple, by Whipple's Hambletonian; C. W. Morrison, Philadelphia	150
Virgilor, b. g., 1893, by Piedmont-Arena, by Nephew; T. Flaherty, Philadelphia	400
Aljandre, 2:15¾, blk. m., 1886, by Dexter Prince-Princess," by Nutwood; John Chesterton, Boston	385
Advertise, b. c., 1895, by Advertiser-Eva W., by Nutwood; C. Haley	160

CONSIGNED BY R. J. BELLEW, TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Daisy Bell, br. f., 1891, by Whips-Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief; J. R. Bradley, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	$180
Lailah Wilkes, 2:26, blk. m., 1889, by Sable Wilkes-Susie Hunter, by Arthurton; R. P. Loundsbery, city	245

CONSIGNED BY F. G. BABCOCK, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Spirit, b. m., 1891, by Alcantara-Tribrina, by King Rene; W. Reid, Brooklyn, L. I.	220
Alma, b. f., 1894, by Blake-Tribrina, by King Rene; J. Dykman, Hartford, Conn.	100
Tokio, b. f., 1893, by Voodoo-Tribrina, by King Rene; J. Dykman, Hartford, Conn.	130
Nerla, ch. m., 1891, by Electrotype-Sally Polk, by Woodford Abdallah; W. H. Gervin, city	130
Spyr, ch. f., 1893, by Alcantara-Dictature, by Dictator; P. Watson, Brooklyn, L. I.	170
Arawa, b. f., 1893, by Voodoo-Addie Pathfinder, by Pathfinder; F. Watson, city	170

CONSIGNED BY JOHN L. ROPER, NORFOLK, VA.

Brave Boy, br. s., 1887, by Aberdeen-Mary Hatch, by Dictator	..
Gipsey, m., 1889, by Elmahdi-Lady Kenton; by Hambletonian-Mambrino, W. H. Clark, city	120
Rodeo, b. c., 1892, by Stamboul-Biscari, by Dictator; W. C. Hendrickson, Belle Meade, N. J.	200

CONSIGNED BY H. P. HOLDEN, PALMER, MASS.

May H., blk. m., 1886, by Alcantara-Roxy, by Privateer; M. L. Simmons, city	100
Miss Davis, b. f., 1893, by Alcantara-Cleopatra, by Abdallah Prince; J. Monahan, Fleetwood Park	170
Total for 78 head	$21,660
Average per head	278

No matter how large—your income you need not feel out of place with one of our $16 suits.

We are not exaggerating when we say you can compare same with suits costing formerly from $30.00 to $40.00.

Our statement is truthful.

If you do not agree with us, return and get your money.

Special sale of Hawthorne's cheviots, and Globe's worsteds, neat checks, stripes and plaids.

Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00.

Order one of our $20.00 overcoats.

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Experts in our line consider them worth $40.00.

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ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

Palmito, b. s., 1892, by Palo Alto-Lenore, by Madrid; C. Hill, Albany 100

Total for 49 head	$18,870
Average per head	385

HEARING THE TROTTING CASES.

Session of the National Association to Listen to Appeals.

There was an unusually large attendance of turfmen at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening, when the appeal court of the National Trotting Association began its regular annual session. The Board of Review, as it is called, is made up of members from the various districts, along with the President, P. P. Johnston of Lexington, and the Vice President, David Bonner of this city, who are members ex officio. Besides them the board is made up of Col. William Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio, Central District; J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn., Eastern District; Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass., Atlantic District. The Western District was not represented, and William Russell Allen, who is in the same jurisdiction represented by Col. Edwards, had a seat with the other members, but took no part in the proceedings.

No decisions were rendered last night, but several cases were heard. The Secretary, M. M. Morse, whose office is at Hartford, Conn., has a docket of 123 cases, but many of these will go over, as the parties are not present. The first one heard was an application from the Queens County Agricultural Society, on Long Island, for a rehearing of a matter passed upon at the Chicago session last May. It concerns a race trotted at Mineola, in 1894, when Queen Bess was allowed to start after she had met with an accident in the second heat. The cause of this was the ever troublesome hopples, the same rigging that brought El Rambo to grief at the Fleetwood meeting last August. Queen Bess went down, and another trotter, driven by Charles G. Moser of Parkville, tumbled over her. Neither of the horses was able to finish before the distance flag fell, but the judges permitted both to start again.

This decision was reviewed at Chicago and was found to be wrong. The present hearing is in the nature of a new trial, Henry M. Whitehead of this city appearing for the defendant, L. F. Pettee of Brooklyn, the owner of Queen Bess.

A like case was one from White Plains. H. N. Dykman, who is a leading spirit in trotting matters, represented the owner of the protested horse Frank Medium. The latter appeared in the 2:35 class, when the owner of Frank Medium, who had purchased him after the race started, pulled him so hard that the breech-strap broke. As a result the gelding fell behind the flag, but the judges permitted him to go on, and, he, like Queen Bess, won the race. The starter, C. H. Young, the judges, and other parties to the contest, gave their testimony.

There are several cases from New-England, and in one, John Kerrick, a trainer at Worcester, Mass., asks for relief from a suspension for non-payment of entrance money. The Secretary of the track at Haverhill made the complaint on account of the alleged entry of the trotter Seylex. Dr. J. R. Lincoln, owner of Seylex, and Kerrick both testified that the Secretary had not been authorized to name the horse at the meeting of 1894, and the only reply was a letter from that official, claiming that the entry was straight.

Other applications and appeals were heard till a late hour. The board will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. The case arising from the race between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, last September, is on the docket. John G. Taylor, owner of Joe Patchen, asks to have the fine of $500 imposed on his trainer, "Jack" Curry, remitted.

American Association Board Meets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Review of the American Trotting Association opened this morning at the Auditorium, and will be in session all of this week. There are 210 cases on the docket for hearing. Many of these have been conducted by correspondence and their determination will not require much time. Protested collections embrace the largest number of cases on the docket. Probably the leading case before the board is that of the charge of Lincoln Association against John R. Gentry, J. F. Taylor, and Joe Patchen for violating an exhibition contract. Some disclosures are intimated in connection with a number of charges against L. A. Davies, the Chicago horseman. A large number of charges preferred against Davies come from the meeting he gave at the Des Moines track last Summer.

Trotting-Horse Breeders' Stakes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The eleventh annual meeting of the New-York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was held here this morning, Dr. J. W. Day, President of the association, occupying the chair. H. M. Littell, G. V. Lines, H. B. Herrington, Thomas G. Flood, and Albert E. Tracey were named as members of the Executive Committee for three years. These officers were re-elected for another year: President—J. W. Day; First Vice President—H. M. Littell; Second Vice President—Judge Leslie E. Russell; Third Vice President—J. W. Ruppert; Secretary and Treasurer—M. E. Servis.

It was decided to hold a meeting in this city in August or early in September. The stakes will be held open until a late day, and all stakes will be guaranteed. If is possible a second meet will be held later in the season.

After the regular business of the meeting, the race committee went into session to make out a list of stakes for next year's meet. It announced the following list of stakes for the 1896 meet: For yearling foals of 1895, trotters, $150; for two-year-olds, foals of 1894, trotting, eligible to the 2:30 class, $500; for foals of 1893,

Winter Resorts.

THE
Jefferson,
Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel
Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

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Plant System Hotels,
SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay,
TAMPA, FLORIDA.
OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole,
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.
OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.
A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.

The Inn,
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD.
NOW OPEN.
RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
SEASON OPENS DEC. 28.
Hotel Annex Opens Dec. 1.
For circulars, etc., apply to F. A. Budlong, Windsor Hotel, "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or

William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10th SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 110 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser Wilhelm II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser Wilhelm II., Jan. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | *Fürst Bismarck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Allen, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special trains FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES
and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS.....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND.Dec. 4 | KENSINGTON.Dec. 18
NOORDLAND.Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND.....Dec. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45, North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
J. BRUCE ISMAY. JAMES H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agents.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, Feb. 12, Feb. 26. See Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:
TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")
SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")
After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.
MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.
WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Gaelic, at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.
THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjoma; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.
SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Allianca, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.
Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.
TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.
Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.
*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1895.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.
With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,
"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."
WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, WHICH IS DUE THIS WEEK.
In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.
The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.
There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M. Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall River Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Ex. D., Brooklyn. Telephone.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska. Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Street.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Germantown, Millville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 359 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule train to Buffalo.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 206 East 125th St., Brothers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.
Fares Reduced. Only $3.00 to Boston for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all other points East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
FARES ALL REDUCED. BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25.
Steamers leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily. Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting at CATSKILL with the CAIRO R. R. and at HUDSON with the B. & A. R. R. for all points east.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M. and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M., daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 6:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ALLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 Penn'a. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.:
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 42:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 154 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St., 253 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 P.M.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 P.M.
1:02 P.M.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 A.M.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For Chicago, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
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BARBARA AUB INDICTED

May Be Arraigned To-day on a Charge of Perjury.

NEW PHASES OF HER PREDICAMENT

Langerman Examined by the Grand Jury—Miss Smedley Mystified—Miss Aub's Confession Made Public.

Barbara Aub, who saved Walter Lothair Stanley Langerman from the doom of a convict, although his victim, was indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury yesterday.

She may be arraigned to-day before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the General Sessions Court to plead, and bail in her case may be fixed; but last night she was in the Tombs, and her committal by Recorder Goff did not speak of guarantee for her liberation.

Other phases in her extraordinary predicament were developed yesterday. To secure her indictment the presence in the Grand Jury room of Langerman was necessary, and his testimony clinched the evidence for the people. After her indictment she was taken to District Attorney Fellows's office and was required to make a statement corroborative of that she made to Recorder Goff.

Notwithstanding all these precautions, it should be remembered that nothing can prevent a recantation by the victim of Langerman, so that his retrial, until the conviction of Miss Aub for perjury, may be of greater import to him than a legal fiction. In other words, Miss Aub is at perfect liberty to recant and to assert again under oath that Langerman placed himself within the provision of the criminal law by using force.

Langerman was taken from the House of Detention yesterday, to be used as a witness against Barbara Aub, before the Grand Jury. After he had given his testimony, he remained in the Criminal Court Building, expecting to be released on bail, but at the close of office hours no surety that was satisfactory had appeared, and he was taken back to the House of Detention.

Recorder Goff on the Confession:

Recorder Goff, whose judicial duties will not be resumed until next week, was in Chambers, in the Criminal Court Building, yesterday, and had many callers who were interested in the Aub-Langerman case. He talked freely in the afternoon of his doings in connection with the release of the convicted defendant and the complaining witness.

The Recorder was witty, mentally aggressive, and entirely at his ease when he talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said:

"Here is Barbara Aub's canvassing book, 'Specimens of Art in All Ages.' This is what she took into Langerman's apartment. I can say but little to you about her confession to me.

"While there is no truth in the story, the charge, the innuendo, that she blackmailed a professional man, a lawyer, there is some truth in the rumor that Barbara came to my house to confess, for she so did. On the other hand, it is absolutely false that discoveries by Col. Haire's detectives presented to Miss Aub brought about her recantation. The girl came to me at my own house Thanksgiving night, and made a statement orally and voluntarily, and subsequently that statement was made with formality.

"When Langerman was arraigned on Monday for sentence, only two persons in court knew of the recantation—I and the court stenographer, Mr. Osborne.

"I do not know that it is proper or necessary for me to explain what I said in court before I came to the point where I admitted that the verdict was cast aside by reason of perjury as to the main issue—force. All the statements I made in regard to Langerman were on the authority of respectable citizens who were prepared, if necessary, to come forward and testify to them.

"As to the unhappy complaining witness, the sinned against and the sinner, her character is worth much study as a psychological subject. I do not think that her intellect is wrecked. She is weak of purpose and lacks strength of character enough to take a retrograde, a reconsidering course, when she has decided on another. In other words, she has a hesitancy, an obstinacy, derived from environment. She is deliberate and halting in expression, so that heterophony cannot be charged against her.

"She is not a hysterical subject, certainly not vicious, and hardly of erotic temperament. She is weak in the point of trend of character, and her environment and obstinacy led her to cling to her first story for rehabilitation.

"There is no earthly reason to believe in collusion, while I would rather not say how much Mrs. Whittemore, the Directress of the Door of Hope Mission, operated in Barbara's confession.

"One word as to stories of projects of self-destruction by Miss Aub since the trial. There is absolutely no foundation for them.

"As to Langerman's status and the question of his retrial, manifestly no jury would convict him. His retrial was ordered as a judicial formality, to keep the records of the court in line.

"As to the criticisms of the newspapers, I am callous in one sense, while in another I am conscious of no departure from what was proper in the circumstances. When I was confronted with a most extraordinary situation, which had no precedent in existence, and I had to decide on a course which would preserve the dignity of the court and render justice to all who were concerned.

"I have nothing to say about Juror No. 1 or Juror No. 12. I am not responsible for what any juror may do or say. No juror was a factor in the outcome of the case.

"Barbara Aub came to my residence last Thursday night with Mrs. Whittemore and another woman. Miss Aub made a voluntary statement. I decided that nothing in regard to it should be formally recorded while the young girl might me considered as excited in an ecstatic sense. So her formal statement, made to and taken down by the court stenographer, was not in my possession until last Saturday night.

"While no doubt there are excellent reasons for endeavoring to see Miss Aub, she must be protected against intrusion for some time. Dr. Owen J. Ward of the Tombs Prison tells me to-day that she needs rest, and requires much care and good nourishment, and, above all, the kindest of treatment, and that she should not be subjected to the ordeal of promiscuous interrogation. So at present she cannot be 'interviewed.'

"As to my consideration of Langerman after I had knowledge that the basic feature of the complaint against him did not exist, I will take all responsibility. All things well considered, he has fared well. He could not have been released on Miss Aub's first oral admission of complaisance, and the progress to securing his liberty had to be deliberate.

"As to the punishment that should be meted out to Barbara Aub, I refrain from expressing an opinion as to whether it should be exemplary, deterrent, or technical in view of what the prime factor in her misery and the temptation to retaliation for betrayal were. As to how far sinned against she was on May 7 last I am silent."

MISS SMEDLEY MYSTIFIED.

She Thinks Miss Whittemore Did Not Act Quite Right in Miss Aub's Case.

Col. Robert Townsend, who as Assistant District Attorney prosecuted Langerman on the charge made by Miss Aub, had no sooner reached his room at recess time in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions than he was visited by Miss May Clementina Smedley, who was the confidante of Miss Aub and who prompted the complaint against Langerman; her sister, and the Indian missionary the Princess Viroque of 816 West Twenty-eight Street, who were intent on denouncing Miss Aub's recantation as extraordinary.

Col. Townsend chivalrously decided to give up his luncheon and listen to his visitors. The younger Miss Smedley, Miss Aub's devoted friend, was spokeswoman, and she discussed the case of the unfortunate girl in all its details. She and her companions, although strongly biased in favor of Miss Aub and a theory that she was "under a spell," were unanimous in deciding that if she has deceived them no punishment is too great for her.

After the interview with Col. Townsend, the Misses Smedley and the Princess Viroque talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I am," said the younger Miss Smedley, speaking for herself and her companions, "in doubt, as I have seen neither Miss Aub nor her confession. For myself, all that I have to say was said in THE TIMES to-day. That covered nearly the whole ground, and I must say that I have been admirably treated by the newspapers.

"I am ailing, worn out by fatigue, surprise, and emotion, and, as you see, I have been crying bitterly over this affair. I want to see Barbara, but I am advised that it would be well to wait a few days until I am better and calmer. I tried to see her to-day, but was not allowed to enter the Tombs.

"As to her condition, my belief is that she is insane or hypnotized, or under a spell. Money to secure her 'confession'? God only knows.

"Here it is: From last May to the time Mrs. Whittemore got hold of her, she never varied in her story of the treatment she received at the hands of Langerman. Now, in saying this I do not want to cast any reflection on Mrs. Whittemore.

"I took her to the Door of Hope Mission. I thought that then she would be with ladies, who would carry out the desire of my heart and mind. They did not carry out what was arranged. It was expressly understood and stipulated that Barbara Aub should not leave the institution unless escorted. Yet they allowed her to go unattended and a long way to get a pitcher of milk. Who shall say if then she was not accosted and influenced? I do not.

"I look at it in this way: It took three days at the Door of Hope to undo what had been done since May and in the trial court.

"And then I have been ignored by Mrs. Whittemore. She has not gone out of her way to see me. I have had not one Christian word from her. I complain that no sympathy has been shown me, who was the friend of Barbara all through her troubles. I was her best friend, and I have been left out in the cold. I was told to keep away from the Door of Hope because of Barbara's excited condition.

"But the mystery is not revealed, and it is no use talking of something I don't know about.

"I saw the Recorder to-day, but only for a very short time. No, I cannot talk of our interview. Were I to do so I could not tell of anything that amounted to much.

"I believe that Sunday night last Barbara attempted suicide. I was sent for, and I soothed and calmed her. She was in a dazed condition, and I was told that she had said she would go out and take her own life.

"As to the bruises on Miss Aub, they were fresh, and the story of the juror is not true. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station House, Police Surgeon Dexter came to me and said it was a very sad case, and I went into the room where Barbara was and saw for myself. She was black and blue. A nice juryman, that! Why, I went with Miss Aub when she called on Dr. Burnett a second time, and know what he said of her disfigurements.

"Lawyer Haire's story that Barbara was a blackmailer is not true. I have known the girl two, yes, three years. She placed no value on money. She was too generous with the little she had. I had to interfere when she would have given her clothes away. After she had made her complaint against Langerman I boarded her at my own expense with the Princess Viroqua, and she was with the Princess for five weeks. No detectives saw here then with proof that she was a blackmailer."

"It's a lie! a lie!" interposed the Princess very indignantly.

"I am," resumed Miss Smedley, "going to see all of Barbara's relations to-day. I shall not name them, because they do not care for notoriety. We shall decide on what may be best to do. But I can do little or decide little until I see Barbara and her 'confession.' Col. Townsend is, I am sure, sincere when he says he does not understand the case fully."

"The girl's head has been turned," remarked the elder Miss Smedley. "That's the entire situation. She is under a spell. It is odd that Mrs. Whittemore keeps out of the way of my sister."

Mrs. Whittemore, the Directress of the Door of Hope, could not be found at the Institution yesterday, or at her home, and Miss Mary E. Kellard represented her and the home.

Miss Kellard was Miss Aub's only visitor in the Tombs yesterday, with the exception of Mrs. Foster, and she was with her another last evening. These ladies and the Warden said that Miss Aub had improved mentally and physically since the ordeal of Monday, and that, with rest and kind ministration, she would soon be herself again.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

MISS AUB'S CONFESSION.

The Telling of One Falsehood Led to Many More.

Assistant District Atorney McManus presented Barbara Aub's case to the Grand Jury, yesterday, and an indictment was promptly found on the testimony of Langerman, who was an extremely reluctant witness, and the showing of the confession made to Recorder Goff.

After the finding of the indictment District Attorney Fellows ordered that as soon as it was drawn up the confession should be made public, but in order to fortify the case for the people it was necessary for him to see and question Miss Aub. Word of Col. Fellows's desire was sent to Warden Fallon, and Mrs. Foster saw to it that the prisoner was presentable for the interrogatory and accompanied her to Col. Fellows's office. Keeper Brady came with them, but Mrs. Foster and the girl walked hand in hand and briskly, so that they were hardly noticed.

Miss Aub appeared to have regained much of her comeliness, although her features were drawn and inexpressive, but she had paid attention to her toilet and was almost as stylish as her chaperon. They were in Col. Fellows's room an hour, and what interrogatory was had was not recorded.

After the conference Miss Aub's confession was made public in the Grand Jury room. The girl said in part:

I am willing to be punished for wrong that I have done.

I did receive the letter from Mrs. Roselle on the afternoon of May 6. She said: "Here is a letter for you to take around to this gentleman, who will subscribe for this book." After dinner I went around and he was not home, and I came back, and the lad said to me: "You better go around again and see if he is not there." So I went, and came back again. The next morning I went over to Mr. Langerman's at 8 o'clock.

I rang the bell and the door opened and I went in, and then the other door opened at the end of the hall and I saw a man there, and asked if he was Mr. Langerman, and he said yes, and I said: "I have a letter for you." I handed him the letter. I saw he was in his bathrobe, and I did hesitate, as I testified at the trial, about going in. He told me to come in and not to stand in the hall, and I went in, and then he opened the note and read it, and told me to come down into the sitting room, and I went in and explained about the book.

After I told him about the book he said there was nothing for him to do but sign for it, and so then he came up and kissed me, and I slapped him. After a while he coaxed me, and I went with him of my own free will.

All the testimony I gave in the police court, before the Grand Jury, and on the trial, as to my screaming and resisting, was all false.

Certain parts of Langerman's testimony on the trial is absolutely false.

I never thought of what had occurred between myself and Langerman until I got back to Mrs. Roselle's. She was ready to go out as I went in, and she simply said to me: "Get out my riding habit." Then it dawned on me what had happened, but as far as saying anything to Emily about Mr. Langerman's apartments, that was not true. I said nothing about his apartments.

I then thought to myself what had taken place, and I became frightened. I knew that I had no friends in the world to go to, and no home, and I became very frightened. I then determined I would go back and ask Mr. Langerman what I ought to do, and I went back to him and asked him what I should do. He laughed at me, and said: "That is all right." He did not make fun of me.

My testimony to the effect that I went toward the river with the intention of drowning myself was false. I felt hurt at him because he did not seem to take any particular notice about it, and left me alone to bear the trouble, and did not show any sympathy for me at all. I felt very much hurt at him, and angered that he should treat me so.

I then immediately started for Miss Smedley's, intending at that time to tell the truth to her as to what I had done. I found Miss Smedley had gone out, and then I went over to my father's, intending to tell my stepmother the truth, and when I got over there papa had not been well, and they seemed to have had a great deal of trouble, and she kept telling me one thing and another about the troubles they had, and then I could not tell them, and I let it go and tried to think it out all day, what I would do, and then that evening, I went back to Miss Smedley's, and she was out again, and I went to Dr. Burnett.

I then returned to Mrs. Roselle's, and was very much frightened, and then the thought came to me, "Why don't you say that he used force?" and I did tell Mrs. Roselle that. Mrs. Roselle did not appear to be very much interested or surprised, and started to tell me about troubles of her own.

Then I said: "I guess I will go down to Miss Smedley's again," and she said, "No, you shall not go out." She would not let me go, and wanted me to promise upon my dead mother's body that I would not repeat what had happened to me.

I did not go to sleep that night, was very restless, and the next morning I got up early and went down to Miss Smedley's and found her in, and started to tell her, and before I knew what she was doing, she took me over to Dr. Burnett's and took me over to papa, and at that time I really did not know what I was doing, and before I knew it they had him (Langerman) arrested, and they asked me one question and another question, and finally from the first story I told a second, and made it stronger as I went along.

We went to the police station, and I begged her [Miss Smedley] then to please not go on with it. I said, "Don't do it." She told me she had taken the first step and would see it through, and I said "Don't do it. I beg you not to do it." She said her reputation was at stake. This Summer I have been very sick; it has nearly set me crazy. Every time I would see her I would beg her over and over again not to do it, but she would do it.

When the time came to prosecute the case I had gotten so used to the stories, they were not hard at all to testify to under oath. Miss Smedley has been just as kind and good to me as she possibly could be, and I believe she really thought she was doing what was right, and doing what she thought was right for a homeless and friendless girl, at great sacrifice to herself, and, moreover, she honestly and sincerely believed in the truth of what I had told her.

In reference to my bruises, they were made out worse than they really were, but I did have some bruises.

In his testimony, Langerman told many falsehoods concerning me, among others that I asked for money. I never asked him for money, nor have I asked any person for money in connection with the matter. I had no idea and no motive for bringing this false charge against this man except the one I have already stated.

I did not know anything about bringing these things into court, and did not realize the effect of what I was doing, for I had never even heard of anything of that kind being brought into court, but having once said it, I had to adhere to it.

Appended to Barbara Aub's recantation was an affidavit by Mrs. Emma Whittemore, wife of Sidney Whittemore of 723 Park Avenue, founder of the Door of Hope, and of Mary M. Kellard of 83 Madison Avenue, to the effect that they heard the young woman's confession read, and that it was the same as she had made in their hearing to the Recorder at his house.

A rumor that Lawyer Abraham Levy had been retained to defend Miss Aub was denied by him yesterday. He said, however, that, if requested by her, he would act, as he was interested in her case. Assistant District Attorney Townsend said that, in all probability, Miss Aub could not engage a lawyer, but would plead guilty and trust to the leniency of the Court.

It does not appear, however, that Miss Aub's confession can be considered final until her case is disposed of. An official of the District Attorney's staff said that she might recant again, and there was a precedent for this in the case of Smiley, the boy murderer.

At the Criminal Court Building the admissions of several jurors who were, according to their afterthought, dubious as to the guilt of Langerman, were derided, and the consensus of opinion was that had they abstained from revealing their qualms of conscience they would have done well, after the complete vindication of the verdict by Recorder Goff.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

THE FAIR OF CUBA'S DAUGHTERS

She was such a pretty young woman. There was a deep red flower in her dark hair and a cluster of similar flowers on the bodice of her pale blue low-cut evening gown of brocaded silk. In her hands she carried a large revolver of the most improved pattern, the metal of the brightest nickel plate, and the handle of mother of pearl. She held it carefully, sometimes pressed closely to her breast and again pointed at some unfortunate whose mischance had brought him in her way.

It might have been the beginning of a terrible tragedy, but it was really only one of the prettiest women at the Cuban fair in Twenty-third Street last night selling chances on a brand-new revolver.

It was really a case of "your money or your life," for who could resist such a pretty and insistent young woman asking money for so good a cause. There was perhaps only one man in the room who dared, and that was the policeman who had wandered in feeling, undoubtedly, secure behind his badge and uniform. If he thought that, he did not know the Daughters of Cuba. There was nothing they were not anxious to give him a chance on, from the pearl-handled revolver to a monkey-faced doll, whose first price may have been a quarter, and which was amiably disposed of at 15 cents a share.

The big policeman held out bravely, however, and even a large and magnificent cluster of leather flowers on a frame failed to move his imperturbable smile or open his purse. But he was an exception to the rule, and if there was another man in the room who did not have a chance on a gay cologne atomizer, a share in a handsome lamp with a wonderful pink shade and a half-dozen shares in a marvelously large sofa pillow, it was because he had come absolutely empty handed.

Each new arrival was received with warmth. The pretty girl with a red rose in her hand offered it before he had hardly disposed of his ticket; the atomizer girl appeared to him from the left, a vision in pink, or blue, or yellow, arose up on his right, also with an open notebook in hand, and a small boy was ready with a cigar. But it was all great fun, and everybody enjoyed it, and the fair gives promise of being a grand success.

Everything has been given, and donations are being received all the time. Flowers and bonbons are sent in daily, and enough tickets were sold before the fair opened to pay all expenses.

One of the greatest inducements at the fair is a bicycle, diamond frame, which will be disposed of in shares of 25 cents each. The man who had it in charge yesterday was endeavoring to dispose of one share to a fair countrywoman, but she protested that she had not 50 cents to her name, and, of course, a Cuban woman does not ride a diamond-frame wheel.

There was a gun, or rifle, also on sale, or to be disposed of in shares last evening, but the young woman having it in charge held it so affectionately close that its characteristics did not all appear.

"There is a fine picture of Gen. Maceo, which is to be disposed of in shares, and several others of Cuban officers, and a fighting scene. These were all presented by a Cuban artist, Frank M. Nadal, who has only been in this country two months.

The whole hall is bright with Cuban flags. "The prettiest flag in the world," said Miss Frances Molina, one of the greatest workers at the fair. "That is not because it is my flag, either," she went on, pulling out the folds of a silk banner, showing the single star, "but because it is so symmetrical."

The fair continues until the end of the week, and $10,000 is the sum which it is expected will have been secured by that time.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Albert Keep of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C., is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. David S. Stanley, United States Army, is at the St. James.

—Bishop Lemuel H. Wells of Spokane, Washington, is at the St. Cloud.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Edwin Gould and family are at the Plaza.

—Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Albany and Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas and ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden of West Virginia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Bishop John F. Hurst and the Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett of Washington, ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel of Ohio, R. B. Angus of Montreal, and Col. D. Stuart Gordon, United States Army, are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Cochran—Frank Morse Smith, New-York.

—Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fisher, New-York.

—Page's—Harvey J. Andrews and R. A. Crayne, New-York.

—Willard's—George R. Smith and J. E. Thomas, New-York.

—Arlington—J. H. Dresler, A. H. Canby, A. C. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Park, and S. Mallet, New-York.

—Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Doblin, D. J. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brill, and Mrs. J. M. Sweet, New-York.

A Cold Snap.

Real overcoat weather at last! What shall it be?

An American frieze, serge lined, with velvet collar, $16; a blue or black melton, plain collar, wool lined, $18; a blue or black chinchilla, farmer-satin lined, with velvet collar, $18 and $20; a kersey, blue, black or brown, $20, $25, $32 and $38; a shaggy beaver, farmer-satin lined, $25; silk lined $30; a heavy weight top-coat, wool lined, $28; an unfinished worsted, Oxford mixed, black or brown, $28 and $35; a patent beaver, satin lined and interlined, $45; or a genuine Montagnac, with velvet piping, $50.

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MORE JUST LIBEL LAW DEMANDED

Propositions of Pennsylvania Editors Indorsed by the International League of Press Clubs.

The Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, recognizing the necessity for reform in the libel laws of the country, in order that newspaper editors and publishers may have the protection given ordinary litigants, appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions bearing upon this subject. That committee has formulated a presentation of facts and a series of propositions on which adequate libel legislation can be framed. These will be offered at the annual meeting of the association, in January next, and will be formally adopted.

The committee will also frame a new libel law, which will be presented to the next Pennsylvania State Legislature. Meanwhile the propositions have been submitted to every State editorial association, more than a score in number, and have received in every instance unanimous approval.

In Atlanta, Nov. 14, they were considered by the Executive Committee of the International League of Press Clubs, representing a large number of the press organizations of the country, and received unanimous and hearty indorsement.

The propositions are:

First—That civil or criminal suits for libel shall be instituted only in the county in which the newspaper has been actually printed. In this respect the present laws discriminate against the single profession of journalism.

Second—Punitive damages should not be recovered in any civil action for libel. They are a great temptation to perjury and in conflict with sound public policy. In this respect the laws of most of the States largely discriminate against journalists as a class by permitting a recovery of damages in excess of the amount actually sustained.

Third—Premeditatedly malicious and false libels are crimes against journalism and against society and should be punished as such. Criminal actions for such libels should be maintained only when premeditatedly malicious and false libels are alleged, to be proved as all other criminal charges are proved, without legal presumption of guilt. In some States the law presumes malice in libel, and thus discriminates against the single class of journalists.

Fourth—No civil or criminal suit for libel should be maintained unless the plaintiff or prosecutor notifies the publisher, editor, or writer of the error, or errors, in the publication; and if a full correction and retraction of the accusation shall be promptly made as conspicuously as the alleged libel was given, there should be no conviction in a criminal suit, and damages in any civil suit should be limited to the actual pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff, and such claim should be filed in the suit in itemized account.

Fifth—The fact that the newspaper publishers of the country are taxed annually nearly or quite $250,000 to defend in libel suits in which there is no recovery by the plaintiffs, clearly demands the enactment of equitable laws to protect successful defendants against the heavy expenses, costs, and fees necessarily incurred in purely speculative and vexatious suits.

Sixth—In all civil actions for libel the plea of justification should be accepted as adequate when it is pleaded by the defendant that the publication is substantially true in every material respect, and if such plea shall be established to the satisfaction of the Court and jury, there should be no recovery.

Seventh—Speculative libel suits, inspired chiefly or wholly by members of the bar who violate the fundamental principles of legal ethics, should preclude the appearance of such attorneys in the trial of any case if it shall be shown that they have a contract, expressed or implied, or understanding, direct or indirect, by which they shall receive a percentage of the amount recovered. In this movement the legitimate journalism of the United States has a right to expect the cordial co-operation of the self-respecting members of the bar of the country, to maintain the dignity of an honored profession and eliminate from their fellowship those who degrade their professional efforts to individual greed.

Eighth—Just laws should be enacted in every State for the impartial trial of all cases, including libel, wherein political or personal passions or prejudices become involved, providing for a change of venue when necessary, and for the selection of special jurors when the honest administration of justice reasonably calls for it.

The outlook for a more just libel law in Pennsylvania is reported to be encouraging.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

Closing Days of the Portrait Show.

This is the last week of the Portrait Show, in the National Academy of Design, for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital.

A tea was given at the home yesterday by Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, assisted by Mrs. Stuart Coats, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Carl August De Gersdorff, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Mrs. Clarkson Potter, and Miss Alice Post.

All the ladies connected with the committees of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital will attend the Portrait Show to-morrow. Music will be furnished by the Hungarian Band. There will be a special tea and music on Saturday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COLONIAL SIDEBOARDS.

Do not think because you have been disappointed in finding them elsewhere, that modern Colonial sideboards never have the antique perfection of workmanship.

Ours are put together with the same care and carved by hand with all the delicacy that charms one in authentic specimens. They are low and long and exquisitely graceful, with cellarets, linen drawers, and—in some specimens — open coves, carved with shell-like ornaments.

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Cambric Skirts, Umbrella Flounce, trimmed with fine Embroidery, 95 cents.

Flannel Underskirts, Silk Embroidered Edge, Pink, Blue and White, 75 cents.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

There will be many teas, dinners, dances, and weddings to-day, and the fashionable folk will have plenty to do. The largest and gayest dance of the week, the first Wednesday cotillion, will take place at Sherry's to-night, and will bring out the representative Southern residents of New-York. The cotillion will be led by Arthur S. Wily, who comes from Richmond, Va. Miss Lalia B. Harrison of Leesburg, Va., who is visiting in New-York, will dance with Mr. Wily. The patronesses of these dances, of which there will be three more, are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William T. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. The Board of Governors for this season includes Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, Percy A. Pickrell, James L. Johnson, and Henry C. Adams.

Miss Helen Manice and Henry Martyn Alexander, Jr., will be married this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at 4 West Fortieth Street, the home of the bride's father, W. De Forest Manice. The bridesmaids will be Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Miss Mabel Metcalf, Miss Mary Brewster, Miss Gertrude Parsons, and Miss Pauline Braem. They have received from Miss Manice handsome gold lockets set with miniatures. The best man will be De Forest Manice, and the ushers, Sherwood Ives, De Forest Grant, Albert Francke, D. D. Casement, J. Warren Bird, George M. Gray, and Robert T. Townsend. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The bride's gown will be of white faille and her veil will be of tulle, edged with point lace. The veil will be held in place by a diamond tiara, the gift of the bruegroom. The bridesmaids' gowns will be of yellow faille, trimmed with ecru lace and black velvet.

Miss Ida Katrina Maurer and Dr. Pearsall Jenkins will be married this evening in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street. Two thousand cards have been sent out for the church ceremony, and more than 500 for the reception, which will be held at the home of the bride's father, Henry Maurer of 143 West Seventy-ninth Street. The house and church will be decorated with pink and yellow roses and white chrysanthemums. The wedding ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Harlem. There will be a full choral service. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mabel Robinson, Miss Maggie Love, Miss Viola Parker, Miss Madge Goodridge Miss Susan Sarles, and Miss Lillian C. Russell, a cousin of the bridegroom. They will wear gowns of pale yellow satin spangled with silver, and will carry large bunches of pink roses. The maid of honor will be Miss Dugro, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. P. H. Dugro, and the best man will be William P. Jenkins. The ushers will be William Pearsall, a cousin of the bridegroom; George Stiles, Frank Roe, L. L. Linsley, and George Schasty. The bride's gown will be of ivory brocaded satin, embroidered with silver spangles, and frilled with applique lace. The applique point lace veil, which is to be secured with a coronet of orange blossoms, was worn by the bride's mother at her own wedding.

Two of the largest receptions set for to-day will be given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. William H. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson has been in mourning for a long time, and to-day's tea will be the first social function given by her in several years. Her house, at 556 Madison Avenue, will be handsomely decorated with flowers and there will be an orchestra in attendance. The Misses Jackson will assist their mother in receiving. Mrs. Stokes will be assisted at her reception, which will be the first of a series of four, by Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.

The first of the Knickerbocker cotillions will take place on Tuesday evening of next week at Sherry's, and will undoubtedly be a very smart affair. The large ballroom will be used for dancing, and the smaller one for supper. The patronesses will be Mrs. Denning Duer, Mrs. Edward R. Jones, Mrs. John D. Hall, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. Edward Leverich, Mrs. John D. Wood, Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Thomas Streatfield Clarkson, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. J. de Neufville, and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb.

At the marriage of Miss Isabella Graham Marbury, daughter of Mrs. Francis Ferdinand Marbury, to Rufus Leighton MacDuffie, which will take place on the afternoon of Dec. 18, in the Church of the Incarnation, the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William Grosvenor, and the bride will be given away by her grandfather, A. B. Stone. Jacob Wendell, Jr., will be the best man, and Miss Mabel Sard of Albany will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Helen Hay of Washington, a cousin of the bride; Miss Martha Brown, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Swan, and Miss Eunice Ives. The ushers will be Benjamin P. Cheney, Robert Eames Faulkner, and Alfred Page Emmons of Boston; Mr. John Porter Denison of New-Bedford Mass.; George Blagden, Jr., William A. Greer, Evert Jansen Wendell, James A. Parker, Stacey C. Richmond, and Thomas W. Slocum of this city.

The marriage of Miss Carrie A. Barr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Barr, to Ferdinand L. Torriani, a son of the late Angelo Torriani of this city, will take place on Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the North Presbyterian Church, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, the pastor of the church. Miss Ella L. Barr, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Pauline Doyle and Miss Ella Louise Sands will be the bridesmaids. Royal Gridley will be the best man and H. Fisk, Otto Dietz, Oliver Lloyd, and Harry Baucher will serve as ushers. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 314 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Jones and the Misses Jones will sail for this country from England the first week in January. They have been abroad for eighteen months, and have spent the greater portion of that time in traveling through France, Germany, and Spain.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Leroy Marshall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn Marshall of Buffalo, to Franklin Taylor, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Taylor of New-York. The marriage, it is understood, will take place next Spring in Buffalo.

The patronesses for the series of dances to be given at the Hotel Majestic by the Students' Dancing Class are Mrs. John L. Elderkin, Mrs. Amelia W. Heffernan, Mrs. Minthorne T. Brundage, Mrs. William O. McDonald, Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Miss E. L. Marzolf, and Mrs. Sutro.

Miss Anna Margaretha Stadler, daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler of 155 East Sixtieth Street and Rudolph C. Helwig will be married at 7 o'clock this evening in Liederkranz Hall, Fifty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Emma Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, to Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., will take place at Rockwood Hall, the country home of the Rockefellers, at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 12, at noon. The maid of honor will be Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, sister of the bride, and the best man will be Charles W. McAlpin, brother of the bridegroom. There will be no bridesmaids. The ushers will be Dr. William Chittenden Lusk, James G. Gardiner, William Sanderson Brown, Alfred L. Dennis, Benjamin B. McAlpin, P. Avery Rockefeller, O. G. Jennings, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Miss Lillie Berg gave a reception with music yesterday afternoon at the Mystic, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Schuman Leclercq, who have just arrived from Paris. Piano and violin selections were rendered by Miss Florence Gale and Miss Cecelia Bradford. The singers were Mrs. John C. Fremont, Miss Lillie Berg, and Miss B. Eloise Oates. Among the callers were Mrs. Edward M. Knox, James K. Hill, Mrs. Henry C. Ely, Miss Ely, the Misses Cushman, Dr. P. Brynberg Porter, Henry S. Dale, Miss Elizabeth N. Howe, Elliott Sanford, the Misses Prentiss, J. S. Abecasis, C. Lamar Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Schuman Leclerq, Miss Sophie V. Berg, Miss Travers, Mrs. P. de Cordoba, Miss de Cordoba, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. John C. Fremont, Miss Freer, Miss Wiley, Miss Burton, Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Joseph Jan Manning, William Russell Case, Mrs. Charles Carroll Leeds, Miss Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrows Greene, Mrs. A. S. del Pino, Miss del Pino, Mrs. Willet Coles Ely, Mme. Van Norman, Millard J. Bloomer, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. F. Abbott, Jr., Miss B. Eloise Oates, Mrs. Marius Beckman, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. C. P. Fisher, Mrs. John Sayre Martin, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, George A. Bettis, Van Campen Taylor, Miss Louise M. Sazerac, Mrs. J. Henry McKinley, the Misses Eckerson, Mrs. Virginia Leedy Matthews, George English, Mrs. D. N. Hurlbut, A. Muller Ury, Miss McCullagh, Miss Embler, and Mrs. William R. Sheffield.

PATRIARCH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DANVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Rev. William Hinshaw, who is now serving a life term in prison for the murder of his wife, may be vindicated. At the time of the trial Hinshaw insisted that his wife was killed by robbers. Lewis Asher, a neighbor, now declares that on the night of the murder he saw two men in a vehicle, and that later on he heard pistol shots and cries for assistance. He further claims he knows who the assailants of Mrs. Hinshaw were.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 3.—Charles C. Abbott and his wife, Julia, were discovered dead this evening in their rooms on High Street, having evidently poisoned themselves. They had apparently been dead since Monday. Abbott was a fireman for the Coburn Trolley Track Company, and was about fifty-five years old, and the woman, who was his third wife, was about thirty-eight. Despondency on account of poverty probably caused the act.

Wednesday
December 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Cleveland Speaks Plain Words to the Legislators.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FINANCES

Cleveland Doctrine in Venezuela, Neutrality in Cuba—Protection for Americans in Turkey.

LET GREENBACKS BE PROMPTLY RETIRED

Increased Circulation for the National Banks—Plea for Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Cleveland sent his message to Congress at noon today. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our National finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny, of the Congress and my fellow-countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined, they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the President of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long-protracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international boundary disputes by recourse to friendly arbitration.

Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made.

The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great interest and importance both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

Treatment of Missions in China.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central Government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, customs and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien-tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China, because the Imperial Government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel.

The Governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The Case of ex-Consul Waller.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that afull explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this Government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our Ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French Ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the truth merits and the case require, is the recent resolution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

An invitation has been extended by France to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great international exposition at Paris in 1900 as a suitable commemoration of the close of this, the world's marvelous century of progress. I heartily recommend its acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this Government and its people on the occasion.

German Trade Relations Unsatisfactory.

Our relations with the States of the German Empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by that means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most appreciable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European State is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee those qualities.

Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable, if indeed they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating, and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this, it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations, we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us, as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of National good faith and reciprocal forbearance.

These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the opening of the Kiel canal. It was fitting that this extraordinary achievement of the newer German nationality should be celebrated in the presence of America's exposition of the latest developments of the world's naval energy.

Relations with Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Severel vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two Governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative.

Treaty of Arbitration Agreed Upon.

A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

Notwithstanding that Grat Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, based on the recommendations of the maritime conference of Washington, and concurred in suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date to be set by proclamation for carrying these rules into general effect, her Majesty's Government, having encountered opposition on the part of British shipping interests, announced its inability to accept that date, which was consequently canceled. The entire matter is still in abeyance, without prospect of a better condition in the near future.

The Commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not yet fully agreed.

Alaskan Boundary Survey Should Be Completed.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one-hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen Ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results; but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime, the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic Majesty's Government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if Congress will authorize it, and make the provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon, and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities, and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached. A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

Monroe Doctrine and Venezuela.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Americans Protected in Hawaii.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supercede justice itself, and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this Government, and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial, have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, having furnished this Government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padroni system which, unchecked by our immigration and contract-labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread-winning toil brings them into collision with other labor interests.

Padrone Labor System Repugnant.

While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our Nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the Government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advance and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroil Guatemala and Mexico has happily yielded to pacific counsels, and its determination has, by the joint agreement of the parties, been submitted to the sole arbitration of the United States Minister to Mexico.

The commission appointed under the convention of Feb. 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico has completed its task.

As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, mostly emigrants from Alabama, under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people, starving and smitten with contagious disease, made their way or were assisted to the frontier, where, in wretched plight, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Learning of their destitute condition, I directed rations to be temporarily furnished them through the War Department. At the expiration of their quarantine they were conveyed by the railway companies at comparatively nominal rates to their homes in Alabama, upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund available for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to Congress an appropriation for its payment. I now strongly urge upon Congress the propriety of making such an appropriation. It should be remembered that the measures taken were dictated not only by sympathy and humanity, but by a conviction that it was not compatible with the dignity of this Government that so large a body of our dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring State.

Nicaragua and the Mosquito Strip.

In last year's message I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian Strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito Nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of Jan. 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration of the Mosquito Strip, the case of the British Vice Consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for its proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our Minister to the Imperial Court has been directed to represent our Government on the occasion.

Passports for Russian Jews.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian Consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which, it is hoped, will remove the cause of complaint.

The pending claims of sealing vessels of the United States seized in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia establishing a modus vivendi as to imperial jurisdiction in such cases has prevented further difficulty of this nature.

The Russian Government has welcomed in principle our suggestion for a modus vivendi, to embrace Great Britain and Japan, looking to the better preservation of seal life in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, and the extension of the protected area defined by the Paris tribunal to all Pacific waters north of the thirty-fifth parallel. It is especially noticeable that Russia favors prohibition of the use of firearms in seal hunting throughout the proposed area and a longer closed season for pelagic sealing.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the Congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the Senate a special message with accompanying documents, giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our Government, in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious.

I again press this subject upon the attention of the Congress to ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

Neutrality on the Cuban Conflict.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating, as individuals, the neutrality which the Nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

The Allianca Incident.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Allianca, while bound from Colon to New-York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret, and assurance of nonrecurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been question by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most-favored-nation provision of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

The long-standing demand of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain has at last been settled by the payment, on the 14th of September last, of the sum originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among the parties entitled to receive it has proceeded as rapidly as the rights of those claiming the fund could be safely determined.

The enforcement of differential duties against products of this country exported to Cuba and Puerto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the minimum tariff of Spain in return for the most favorable treatment, and under by our laws as regards the production of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January last securing the treatment so claimed.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines imposed on our ships and merchandise by the customs officers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not been wholly discontinued.

Americans in Turkey to be Protected.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

I regret, however, than an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman Empire, by sending thither the United States Consul at Sivas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, but as an effectual means in its relations with the foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

Finances Demand Prompt Treatment.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our National financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which, in principle, is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government, unchecked, and unregulated by business conditions, and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, have been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients.

Greenbacks a War Currency.

The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volume during the late civil war, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them, some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073.

Immediately after that date, in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to National banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional National bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the Government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and canceled upon the issue of additional National bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $346,681,016.

The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision:

> And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

This was the condition of affairs on the first day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided.

Redemption That Did Not Redeem.

The Government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the Government, nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There has been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the Treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be, from time to time, in the Treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish this object. This found amounted, on the first day of January, 1879, to $114,193,360, and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger Governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver, Treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him, by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000.

The Instruments of Depletion.

The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to $97,011,330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency, and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad, and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against as a matter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,235.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation, the reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood, on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $84,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

The depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to $37,669,701. It became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, from which the sum was realized $58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021, on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Congress Refused to Act.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the fourth day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000, and had fallen to $41,240,181. Nearly $43,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble, I had, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of Congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the Government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the Treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or Treasury notes, and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

Work of the Bond Syndicate.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than $65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would, by every means in their power, protect the Government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if Congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, might, within ten days, be substituted at par for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this contract was made its

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terms were communicated to Congress by a special Executive message, in which it was stated that more than $16,000,000 would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,571,230 on the eighth day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold, and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster the imminence of which was, fortunately, not at the time generally understood by our people.

The Tide Stayed Only for a Time.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,571,230, on the eighth day of July, 1895, to $79,333,966. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary, is only a matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About $16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,833,966, as against $65,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the Treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the Treasury within the several periods stated without the issue of bonds. In the twenty-eighth of January, 1895, it was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that more than $172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from Jan. 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more than eleven years, only a little over $28,000,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the first day of December, 1895, within less than five and one-half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making a total of more than $403,000,000 drawn from the Treasury in gold since Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly $327,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes; and yet every one of the $346,000,000 is still uncanceled, and ready to do service in future gold depletions.

More than $76,000,000 in gold has, since their creation in 1890, been paid out from the Treasury upon notes given on the purchase of silver by the Government; and yet the whole, amounting to $155,000,000, except a little more than $16,000,000, which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and perpetuated to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the Treasury's gold reserve.

Government Owes Notes Once Paid.

In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes, and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes.

When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the Government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to command attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased population and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

Benefits from Retiring Greenbacks.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $450,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our National banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expenses the Government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and Treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing National banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation, and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

Heroic Treatment May Be Needed.

It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of National banks which operate as a limitation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of National banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our Treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

The Situation Touches National Credit.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the Government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our National credit and monetary strength.

If our gold reserve had never been impaired, if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it, if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments, if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But, unfortunately, all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking.

In our present predicament no gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in Government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

If it is said that these notes if held by the Government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day, or the next hour, by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the Government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the Treasury, but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the Government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications.

Accumulation by Taxes Unjust.

In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government, and with United States notes or Treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the Treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention, to be useful, ought to be at least measurably permanent; and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878, forbidding their further retirement. That statute in so many words provides that these notes, when received into the Treasury, and belonging to the United States, shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation."

It will, moreover, be readily seen that the Government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and Treasury notes in current transactions when demanded, and insist on paying out silver alone, and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides, the accumulation in the Treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and it cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country, and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of Government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the Treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in times of surplus revenue led the Government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium, and by a large increase of its deposits in National banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of Treasury accumulation has furnished the most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation.

Due to Lack of Confidence.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet, through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve, there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had; and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course, the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

On July 1, 1892, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a net balance in the Treasury, exclusive of such reserve, of less than $13,000,000, but the gold reserve amounted to more than $114,000,000, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened and our securities held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright among our people at home. Thereupon the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, became also immaterial to them, and they, too, drew gold from the Treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by the large increase in the proportion of gold withdrawn which was retained by our own people as time and threatening incidents progressed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, nearly $85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Treasury and about $77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over $117,000,000 was drawn out, of which only about $66,000,000 was shipped, leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store.

It cannot therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

Bonds for Credit, Not Expenses.

It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our National credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury, they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than $100,000,000. It now amounts to $98,072,420.80.

Besides all this, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

I cannot but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former that by substituting in the Treasury United States notes and Treasury notes for gold increased by their amount the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary Government expenditure.

Trouble Due to Silver Purchases.

Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the Government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdrawals of gold from the Treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely, and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold taken out of the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the eleven and a half years immediately prior thereto, and after the 1st day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and danger to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent in silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall at once be thrown open to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency, moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money.

No Government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

Free Coinage Will Not Work.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers, in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency, untertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent., in both cases notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines, while under both silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last-mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own but all silver to its level with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dolar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation.

Firm Stand for Sound Money.

A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency and in association with the few weak and laggard nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard, and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the National immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded, after sober deliberation, to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the Government, or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer, by the fiat of law, and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

"Blind Plunge" to Free Coinage.

Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism, and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world, and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver, nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained, there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency, sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity, notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver-standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but honestly submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject.

Congress Asked to Act Promptly.

I cannot refrain from begging them to reexamine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation, as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1895.

AGED MEN FIGHT WITH FISTS

FLATBUSH CITIZENS GET EXCITED IN MAYOR SCHIEREN'S ANTEROOM.

Mr. Morrison, 60 Years Old, and Mr. Neefus, 76 Years Old, Give a Lively Exhibition of Pugilism.

There was a rough and tumble fight in the Mayor's anteroom, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Such a thing has not happened before in the precincts of that building since the time when the oldest inhabitant shot jackrabbits in the tall grass that used to grow in Fulton Street, while it was a mere wagon road through the wilderness.

The encounter was not actually in Mayor Schieren's presence, but it was so near him that his eyeglasses nearly fell off when he learned what was going on. But for the trained diplomacy and soothing words of Private Secretary Palmer, who belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, his Honor might have been very badly excited.

The principals in the fight were two well-known and hitherto very peaceably-inclined citizens of Flatbush, known, respectively, to a large circle of friends as Cornelius D. Morrison and Furman Neefus. The fight followed a public hearing before Mayor Schieren on the proposition of City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, to renew for a term of five years the city's lease of the fire hydrants of the Flatbush Water Company.

The hearing was held in the Mayor's office shortly after noon. Mr. Morrison, who is tall, dignified, and sixty years old, appeared against the proposition to renew the lease. Mr. White spoke in favor of the lease. Mr. Neefus, who is seventy-six years old, and very thin and spry, was there as an adherent of the water company which wants the lease renewed.

After the hearing was over, and while the party was passing through the anteroom, Mr. Neefus took exception to some things that had been said by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Neefus, also, it is alleged, intimated that Mr. Morrison was a liar, or something of that sort. Mr. Morrison is alleged to have retorted that the aged Mr. Neefus was a loafer. Immediately, Mr. Neefus swung his bony right hand, and it struck Mr. Morrison's nose, causing Mr. Morrison's spectacles to fly off at a tangent. Mr. Morrison quickly recovered, and sprang on Mr. Neefus, and pushed him toward the door. Mr. Neefus and Mr. Morrison clinched, and the latter, it is alleged, tried to get Mr. Neefus's hoary head in chancery. Mr. Neefus grabbed Mr. Morrison around the waist, and then there was a sight to see.

There were yells for the police. The policeman who is stationed in the Mayor's office rushed in at this juncture, and separated the combatants. No blood was shed.

Mayor Schieren said he felt shocked, and would reserve decision on the question of leasing the fire hydrants.

ALDERMEN FAVOR THE WAR SOCIETY

Resolution Adopted in Regard to the Flag-Raising Controversy

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner won a victory in the Board of Aldermen yesterday in the celebrated controversy as to whether the Society of the War of 1812, or Christopher R. Forbes, descendant of John Van Arsdale, should have the right to raise the flag at the Battery and at the Block House on Evacuation Day and the Fourth of July.

The report in favor of Col. Asa's Society was presented last week by the Committee on Lands, Parks and Places. It came up yesterday and was adopted, but not until a letter had been read from Appleton Morgan, which was a little severe on Col. Asa.

Mr. Morgan's letter was read by Alderman Goodman. It accused Col. Asa of having written the report of the committee himself, and said it did not represent the matter which the Van Arsdales had presented to the committee. Mr. Morgan doubted whether the Aldermen had even read the report. At any rate the Van Arsdale heirs would not be bound by it.

Alderman Goodman offered a resolution that the Historical Society and the Genealogical and Biographical Society be requested to investigate the question as to whether Christopher R. Forbes, as a Van Arsdale descendant, or Col. Gardiner's Society of 1812 should have the right to raise the flag.

Col. Asa, however, has a Tammany pull, and Mr. Goodman's resolution was defeated by a vote of 21 to 8. Then Col. Asa's resolution was adopted. This was but an expression of opinion on the part of the Board. It has no power in the matter.

He Changed His Name to Gardiner.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning Mr. Henry B. Smith asks if it is true that Asa Bird Gardner changed his name to Gardiner.

Yes, sir, and the entry will be found on page 943 of the Laws of the State of New-York, 118th session of 1885.

The entry is in the shape of a report from Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, which certified that the entry of the order changing said name of said Asa Bird Gardner to Asa Bird Gardiner, was of date 11th July, 1884.

HENRY L. CAMPBELL TROTTER.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.

Krahn to Return to England.

Herbert Krahn, who is confined in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of having stolen ten certificates of stock for ten shares each of the Canadian Pacific Railway in October last, in London, has been extradited, and will sail as a prisoner on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic to-day. He took the bonds from Mrs. Winifred Gordon, who is well known in London.

ALL ADMIRE THE MESSAGE

Leading Bankers Indorse the President's Recommendations.

HIS CUBAN VIEWS PLEASE MR. RUBENS

Ex-Gov. Flower, President Cannon, and Henry Clews on the Wisdom and Strength of the Document.

Party lines usually disappear in the financial district when President Cleveland makes public utterance, and that occurred, as a matter of course, in yesterday's discussion of the message.

Although there was hardly time in business hours for a careful reading of the paper by men so much occupied as those composing the financial community, it was well scanned throughout and its financial features received much attention.

The President's views commended themselves strongly in every quarter. His facility for original and sturdy expression impressed bankers as it had done in previous papers, and the language in which he set forth the currency evil met with universal approval.

By common agreement, the message could not have been more ably drawn, to disarm criticism and to enlist legislative co-operation in the work of restoring a sound system of finance.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, in speaking of the matter, said: "I think the message will be reassuring to the business interests of the country.

"His restatement of his sound-money views is admirably phrased, and he shows wisdom in omitting to recommend radical general legislation. The bond-syndicate contract is handled so well that it must justify for all time that operation.

"There can be no question that the statements regarding the gold reserve indicate his fixed intention to protect the Treasury, even if a further issue of bonds may be necessary in order to do so. The suggestion that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to borrow money on long-time bonds is excellent.

"I fully approve of the recommendation that the banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security therefor, and that the tax on circulation should be reduced. I made a similar recommendation to Congress when Controller of the Currency eleven years ago, and my opinion on that subject is well settled."

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said: "The message is exceptionally strong and sound all the way through. It must appeal to the common sense and good judgment of the people.

"The financial features treat that subject with such completeness that all business interests must approve his position. The President seems entirely right in all he says.

"In my opinion, the message will quiet all apprehension of a check to the revival of business prosperity."

Henry Clews said: "After various suggestions made by the President in his message as to the treatment of the finances, he closes by saying: 'I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief.'

"That clause is the very best part of the entire message, as it gives the assurance that as executive he is not going to play the rôle of President Johnson by vetoing indiscriminately bills passed by this Congress solely from antagonism; but will put his signature to them whenever commendable, and that party politics will not enter into the situation.

"This is real patriotism, and Congress should accept this as the President's attitude."

Some of the prominent men down town, while wishing to be recorded as fully indorsing the message, did not feel inclined to discuss it for publication. In this number were J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, Russell Sage, Eugene H. Pullen, J. Edward Simmons, Joseph C. Hendrix and representatives of Lazard Frères and of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The only comment at all critical was by W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce, who said: "I cannot believe that the President can be influenced in the question of revenue. When revenue is made sufficient and confidence is restored there will be no further concern in regard to gold."

The portion of the message relating to Cuba pleased the friends of the insurgents. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Revolutionary party, analyzed the message from the standpoint of the sympathizers with Cuba as follows:

"I have carefully read President Cleveland's message on the subject of the Cuban insurrection, and the very cautious language in which it is couched shows the thought that has been devoted to it, as well as the sentiment underlying it.

"Knowing, as he does, the probability of Congress passing a resolution recommending the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans, it would have been easy for him to have discounted this action by reciting Grant's message on the same subject in substance, and declaring that the same conditions exist now as did then.

"It would have given Congress the assurance that, no matter what its action might be, his views were set and unalterable. But instead of taking this course, he expressly points out how this 'insurrection,' (not rebellion, mark you,) is in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt.

"Once for all, therefore, the precedent which it is claimed was established by Grant falls to the ground, because the facts upon which it was based differ from those of this insurrection.

"It is worthy of note in this connection to mark the statements of fact of the President; his recitals, for instance, of 'the derangement of Cuban commerce, of which our country takes a predominant share,' 'the flagrant conditions of hostilities,' 'our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace,' 'the shock our human sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which, it appears, especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war.'

"Surely, all these statements, based as they are, not upon mere newspaper reports or private correspondence, but upon the official reports of our Consuls in Cuba, are strong enough to warrant the most careful consideration of the question of the rights of belligerency of the Cubans.

"Moreover, the warm sympathy of our people for the Cubans is proclaimed to the world, as is also the opinion of our chief Executive that 'Such sympathy naturally must be deepened in behalf of our neighbors.'

"There is no word to indicate that the President is unfavorably inclined against granting belligerency to Cuba, while the whole message indicates the gravity with which he reviews the strongest grounds possible for such belligerency, the strength of the insurrection, the futility of endeavors for its suppression, the loss to American interests, and the inhumanity which especially characterizes this war.

"The fact that the President calls upon the citizens of this country to observe neutrality and the necessity of our honestly fulfilling our international obligations, is not in any sense directed against the Cubans as a body. Moreover, keep it in mind that even after the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, the neutrality laws and other international obligations must be as strictly observed then as now.

"On the whole, therefore, I consider his attitude as not only sympathetic but indicating the importance of the insurrection and his readiness to act on this subject when the proper moment arrives in the manner most favorable to the Cubans."

ON FIRE IN THE EAST RIVER

The James C. Easton Forced to Make for the Nearest Dock.

As the tug James C. Easton, owned by E. F. Harris, 20 South Street, was passing under the Brooklyn Bridge at 8 A. M. yesterday, fire was discovered between the kitchen and the engine room. Capt. Taff ordered steam turned on the woodwork and started for the fireboat Havemeyer, at the foot of Clinton Street.

Before the fireboat was reached the flames reached the pilot house and it was necessary to run for the nearest dock, at the foot of Jefferson Street. The Havemeyer and several fire engines were called, and the fire put out. The upper part of the forward half of the boat was destroyed, but no one was hurt. The loss will amount to about $800.

BETTER HEATING AND AIR

Ladies' Health Protective Association to Pay Attention to Elevated and Surface Roads.

The New-York Ladies' Health Protective Association held its annual meeting in the Charity Organization Building yesterday morning and elected officers for the year to come.

The offices of the association are no sinecure, as competent officers seldom fail to be re-elected. The greater number of last year's officers will retain their places for the coming year.

The following is a list complete as elected yesterday:

President—Mrs. Ralph Trautman; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Mary A. Newton and Mrs. Esther Herman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Emily Wakeman; Treasurer—Miss M. Phillips; Auditor—Mrs. J. De La M. Lozier; Directors—Mrs. J. Fiske, Mrs. H. S. Bell, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. C. Errani, Mrs. Sarah Baum, Mrs. C. L. Holt, Mrs. M. J. Herbert, and Miss T. Barcalow.

Mrs. Trautman, the President, in her annual report gave an account of the work of the association during the past year.

Col. Waring was praised for the present condition of the city streets. There was a general feeling among the members that New-York has never been so clean as at the present time. Mrs. Trautman said that the co-operation of the police with the Department of Street Cleaning would be of great assistance to Col. Waring.

She spoke with regret of Mayor Strong's failure to place women among the School Commissioners.

The sanitary conditions of elevated stations, better ventilation, and heating of surface and elevated railroad cars will occupy the members of the association during the Winter.

VOSBURG AGAINST TAMSEN

THE "GREEN-GOODS" MAN IN THE SHERIFF'S CASE.

He Says He Visited Ludlow Street Jail Disguised as a Minister and Carried in Revolvers.

The trial of Sheriff Tamsen was begun yesterday. Tamsen is to be tried on one of two indictments found against him in August for allowing three alleged Post Office robbers, Russell, Allen, and Killoran, to escape from Ludlow Street Jail on the morning of July 4.

The charge, being a misdemeanor, is punishable with six months' imprisonment or $500 fine, or both. The Sheriff, the former Warden, Raabe, and ex-Keepers Schoen and Schneer are jointly indicted under Section 89 of the Penal Code.

At the request of District Attorney Weeks, when the proceedings opened in Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday, Judge Allison ordered the trial of the Sheriff alone. Section 89 of the Penal Code says:

A Sheriff, or other officer, or person who allows a prisoner lawfully in his custody in any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, or in any prison under his charge or control, to escape or go at large, except as permitted by law, or connives at or assists such escape, or omits to act or duty whereby such escape is occasioned or contributed to or assisted, is, (1) if he corruptly and willfully allows, connives at, or assists to escape, guilty of a felony; (2) in any other case is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Judge Fitzgerald rendered a decision Oct. 24, on the argument in demurrer against this indictment and another one which had been entered by ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who is one of Tamsen's counsel. The Court overruled the demurrer to the indictment found under Section 84 of the Penal Code and sustained the demurrer to the indictment which charged the Sheriff with neglect of duty in not removing Warden Raabe and Keepers Schoen and Schneer, who were in charge of the jail at the time of the escape.

As soon as the trial of the Sheriff is concluded the Warden and two keepers will be tried jointly.

Associated with Gen. Tracy for the defense are Charles MacLean, Justice-elect, and Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse.

District Attorney Fellows, with Assistants Weeks and Battle, have charge of the prosecution.

A sensation is promised when the trial begins. It is to be furnished by "old Bill" Vosburg, the notorious "green-goods" man, who is awaiting sentence for having swindled a Nebraska farmer.

Vosburg, it is alleged, has a story to tell which, while it brings a smile to the faces of counsel for the defense, is nevertheless sufficiently startling to have caused a sensation yesterday when it was learned he was to be a witness for the State.

His story is that, in the guise of a minister, he visited Ludlow Street Jail and saw the three men. Russell, who is his son-in-law, told him that those in charge of the jail were "soft marks."

Vosburg said that he was never searched and that he managed to furnish revolvers to the three men. When the men had escaped he helped to conceal them until the excitement had quieted down.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Fair and Prices Easier.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Higher —Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

The grain market was influenced by the weakness shown abroad and West, while local scalpers were realizing, and values declined, with trading more active, but chiefly on local account. Provisions were firmer but quiet. Cotton was unsettled and closed lower. Coffee was fairly active and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	99	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾	@	35
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10	@	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.00	@	9.70
Lard, Western steam	5.60	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@	25
Sugar, granulated	4¼	@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¾	@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾	@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75	@	..
Lead	3.30	@	3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ⅞c on free deliveries, easier West, foreign selling, lower cables, and local realizing; rallied ¼c on Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 2,482,000 bushels in the world's visible supply; reacted ⅛@¼c on local realizing, closing weak at 1c decline for the day, with a fairly active business. Spot was 1c lower and less active. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including to shippers 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat; and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 67½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels choice red at 4c over December, elevator.....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board. ...Clearances hence, 48,472 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,823 bushels; exports, 390,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 558,541 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with the weakness in wheat and on Bradstreet's increase of 1,135,000 bushels east of the Rockies...Spot was in fair export demand at ⅛@¼c decline. Sales, 157,400 bushels, including to shippers 8,300 bushels No. 2 at 36 9-16c, free on board, afloat; 17,400 bushels do at 36⅝c free on board, afloat; 20,000 bushels do at 36½c, free on board, afloat, steamer Jan. 14; 21,000 bushels do at 36⅜c, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels do on private terms, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38½c, free on board, afloat, steamer Dec. 14; the trade bought 26,700 bushels steamer mixed at 34¼@34¾c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels old No. 2 at 36c, delivered....Receipts, 108,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 306,014 bushels....Clearances hence, 89,594 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 142,968 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special activity, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline, with trading mainly local. Spot were dull and a trifle easier....Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white, 25c; 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 24½c; No. 3, 23½c; No. 2 mixed 22¾c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@27c for 19,600 bushels....Receipts, 113,700 bushels; exports, 305 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,740,000	65 @65⅞	65
January	110,000	66 @66⅝	66
February	.....	@	67
March	30,000	68 @68¼	68
May	2,280,000	67 5-16@68¾	67¾
July	.....	@	67¼
July	25,000	67⅝@68	67¾
Total	4,185,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	200,000	34⅝@34 11-16	34⅜
January	25,000	34⅛@34 7-16	34⅛
February	25,000	34¼@	34¼
May	260,000	35¼@35⅝	35¼
Total	510,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	5,000	22¾@..	22¾
January	..	@..	23¼
February	..	@..	23¾
May	..	mar mtaramt	..
July	10,000	25 @25¼	25¼
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Demand was only moderate and prices generally unchanged and steady. Sales, 29,000 bbls, including of City Mills 6,000 bbls patent, 5,050 bbl clears, 500 bbl extra, and 500 bbls rye, mixed, closing; 4,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.45, 2,200 bbls clear at $3.20@$3.35, 10,050 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.55, 800 bbls straights at $3.30, and 450 bbls No. 2 at $2.80@$3.05, 31,650 bbls and 41,251 sacks from Atlantic ports, 34,696 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.55@$2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.80; No. 2, $2.50@$2.90; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.75; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $3.10; city supers, $2.90@$3; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.10@2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

The stock of flour in first hands at New-York as compiled by W. H. Trafton, is as follows:

	Barrels.
Dec. 1, 1895.	
Spring	61,000
Winter	76,300
Total	137,300
Dec. 1, 1894.	Barrels.
Spring	81,800
Winter	75,800
Total	157,600

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair at steady prices. Sales, 750 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and weak at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was a trifle steadier here, with 29c bid for prime yellow and 29½c asked, and sales of 230 bbls distinctly prime at 29½c. Good off yellow was 28c, and special lots at a little more money. Crude in barrels was firm and wanted at 26c, and 400 bbls were taken at that price; white was held at 33c. Occasional tanks of crude in bulk were secured at 21c at the mills. COCOANUT OIL was in good demand, with sales of 100 tons Ceylon, to arrive, at f21 10s, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York, and recently several hundred tons on the spot, private terms; quoted at 5@5¼c; Cochin quoted at 5¾@6c. LINSEED was in fair demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good request, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow, up to water white, at 57@60c, No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm at 52@58c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—Oil opened and highest, $1.35; lowest and closed, $1.34½; Standard's price, $1.40.

OIL CITY, Dec. 3.—Oil opened and highest, $1.35; lowest, $1.34; closed, $1.34½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were firm at an advance of 5@7½c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5@10 points for bacon, through higher hogs, but closed with a reaction of about 2½@5 points all around, on more stuff offered than wanted. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 45,000 head. Liverpool stock of lard, 41,000 tcs, against 44,000 tcs Nov. 1. Chicago stocks: 30,400 bbls new pork (63,613 bbls last month,) 53,700 bbls old pork (166 bbls last month,) 29,022 tcs contract lard (15,571 tcs last month,) 23,764,835 lb sweet pickled hams (14,015,925 lb last month,) 12,623,230 lb short ribs (15,036,596 lb last month.)

LARD—Advanced at the West 5 points and closed 2½ points off the best prices. The higher prices for hogs tended to the stronger figures, rather than material activity. At the West, December closed at 5.20c, nominal; January was at 5.37½@5.42½c, closing at 5.37½@5.40c; May, 5.02½@5.05c, closing at 5.02½c. Here there was little done; sales of 100 tcs cash at 5.65c, and 310 tcs, do, at 5.62½c, closing at 5.60c. City steam was at 5.25c bid; sales, 100 tcs; December option closed at 5.60c, nominal. Refined was quiet. Continent, 6.05c. South American, 6.40c. Compound, 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The West was up 5@7½c, and closed easy at a reaction of 2½@5c, with December $7.70, and closing $7.67½ nominal; January, $8.72½@$8.77½, closing at $8.72½ bid; May $9.12½@$9.17½, closing $9.12½. Here there was a more active export business, with sales of 700 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.75; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—There was a good business in the way of distributions, and with better hogs, a higher market on short ribs by 5@7½ points, although closing easier by 2½ points, with December at the close 4.35c; January was 4.40@4.45c, closing at 4.40@4.42½c; May, 4.65@4.67½c, closing at 4.65c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow and easy market. Sales of 25,000 lb Western green hams, to arrive, at 7.70c, cost and freight here. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies, 5½c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6⅞c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was easier and quiet for export. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. Nominal prices, $13.50@$14.25 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were firmer at the close here. Receipts at the West, 81,018 head; same time last year, 108,144 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; active; 10c higher; $3.40@$3.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,081 head; active; $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,010 head; higher; $3.00@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.35@$3.45; Pittsburg—$3.60@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,828 head; $3.40@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; firm; $3.30@$3.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; $3.50@$3.65. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4¾c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 4⅞@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a firm market with 4 3-16c bid for city on a good special local demand. Sales of 200 bbls city, 3 3-16c. Of country, sales of 70,000 lb at 4¼@4¾c as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was slightly increased demand at a decline of ⅛c, and 150,000 lb city taken at 5¼c. At Chicago there were offers to sell at 5½c. In lard stearine there was unimportant trading, with 6½c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened at a slight advance, with the cables, but closed at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, with local realizing and a fair business....Havre was steady at ⅛@ 1f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was easier and more active. Sales, 500 bags No. 7, at 14½c; 1,000 bags No. 8 and 7, at 14⅝c; 2,000 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8, at 13¾c, cost and freight; 500 bags No. 7, at 13⅝c, cost and freight; 500 bags Maracaibo, 100 bags Central American, and 100 bags Mexican on private terms....Opening Call—A. M.—February, 250 bags at 13.55c; March, 1,500 bags at 13.50c; May 250 bags at 13c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 3,000 bags at 13.70c, 500 bags at 13.65c; January, 250 bags at 13.60c; March, 750 bags at 13.45c, 1,000 bags at 13.35c, 1,750 bag at 13.40c; May, 250 bags at 12.95c; 1,000 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.85c, 250 bags at 12.90c; July, 500 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.40c, 1,500 bags at 12.35c; September 500 bags at 12.05c, 750 bags at 12c, 250 bags at 12.05c; total, 13,000 bags.

Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags January for December, 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for July, 30 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for December; total for day, 19,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.55@13.65c; February, 13.40@13.50c; March, 13.35@13.45c; April, 13.05@13.15c; May, 12.85@12.90c; June, 12.55@12.60c; July, 12.35@12.40c; August, 12.10@12.20c; September, 12.05@12.10c; October, 11.75@11.85c; November, 11.65@11.75c; December 13.65@13.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	291,053
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	19,437
Total stock in New-York to-day	271,616
Total stock in Baltimore	24,749
Deliveries yesterday	341—24,408
Total stock in New-Orleans	54,085
Deliveries yesterday	1,036—53,049
	77,457
Total stock in United States	349,073
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 2	74,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 2	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 2	58,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov 30	80,000
	190,000
Total	539,073
Same time 1894	556,955

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.05 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	1.70 above No. 7	No. 8	.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Tymbilla, 19@19½c; Bucomo, 17½@18c; Payta, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@ 20½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices very unsettled, closing easy at 8@9 points decline, with free local realizing, on a fair crop movement.... Spot was dull and 1-16c lower. Sales, 204 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8⅝; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅝c on; strict good middling, 1⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1⅛c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 29-32c off; low middling stained, 1⅛c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Price.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	8.11@8.12	8.25	8.17	1,900
January	8.15@8.16	8.28	8.15	70,800
February	8.20@8.21	8.34	8.20	7,100
March	8.25@8.26	8.39	8.25	85,900
April	8.30@8.31	8.44	8.33	3,100
May	8.35@8.36	8.48	8.35	8,200
June	8.39@8.40	8.51	8.39	1,900
July	8.40@8.41	8.55	8.55	500
August	8.41@8.42	8.56	8.45	2,800
October	7.97@8.00	8.08	8.06	300
Total				182,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

	S.	S&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7020	10345	4632	..	..	..
N. Orleans	15,771	12434	20296	..	..	..
Mobile	987	2168	1514	..	..	..
Savannah	7322	4780	6865	..	..	..
Charleston	1211	1257	781	..	..	..
Wilmington	1505	1702	3357	..	..	..
Norfolk	3139	3572	2147	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	100	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	2745	..	..	..
Boston	528	762	952	..	..	..
Philadelphia	62	537	411	..	..	..
West Point	510	703	1936	..	..	..
Total	38055	38290	45216	..	..	..
This day last week	25327	50288	33464	37590	19071	27982
This day last year	47984	73601	60078	46207	47436	61070

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice lots firm, with moderate offerings....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 22@30c. Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand restricted to current wants, but prices show firmness....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3¾@ 4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@ 65c.

SUGAR—Demand was light for raws, with full prices asked. Sales, 2,264 bags Muscovado, 89° test, 3c....Refined steady and moderately active....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89°, 2¾c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1896, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4½@4⅝c; standard A, 4½c; off A, 4 1-16@ 4¼c; softs, 3½@4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 3,372 bbls; peas, 5,362 bbls. Exports—Beans, 1,227 pks; peas, 1,396 bbls. For choice marks of State marrow there is a fair demand and steady feeling on the basis of $1.90; some lots just a shade off are going at 2½c less, but, as a rule, receivers are not inclined to show any favors. Most of the Canadian medium are running small—very little better than pea—and sellers are accepting $1.37½@$1.40; for genuine medium, $1.42½ could still be obtained. Pea have settled to $1.35, under a very dull trade. For some reason small white beans are not moving as they ought to. White kidney continue dull, and there is very little call for turtle soup or yellow eye. Exporters have taken only a moderate quantity of red kidney, but there is less pressure to sell, and rather a steady feeling. California lima not plenty on the spot, and rather firmer. Green peas slow and weak. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, medium, $1.37½@$1.42½; do, pea, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.30@$1.32½; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, California lima, $1.95 @$2; do, foreign, pea, $1.25@$1.25; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½ @80c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is stronger on light supplies. Demand for desirable stock is fair. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 23c; Western, 15@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 15@21c; State dairy, 12@21c; do, extra, 19@21c; Western imitation creamery, 13@19c; do, factory, 9@16c.

CHEESE—Prices unchanged, with a little more doing, but mainly in small lots.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¼c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Choice stock steady and moderately active....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@ 24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22½c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 14½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 35,833 bbls; of cranberries, 1,248 bbls and 3,713 crates. Under a steady, moderate export demand and a fair call for choice fruit from local trade the arrivals of apples have been kept sold up pretty closely, and prices rule firm—slightly in sellers' favor on highest grades. Receipts from all points have been moderate. Pears are now in small supply, but the demand is light for usual kinds and qualities. A few lots of Seckel, Bosc, and Sheldon still meet some demand at good prices. Fine fresh-packed grapes are in light supply, and have slightly improved, but some stale and poor lots are hard to move even at relatively low prices. Cranberries have been so much reduced in stock by the recent Thanksgiving demand and supplies to come forward are so moderate that holders have had the advantage in fixing prices; trade is still fairly active, and the position a very firm one for all sound and fresh stock. We quote: Apples, Northern Winter fruit, fancy, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; State, King, $2.50@$3.25; Baldwin, $2.25@$2.62; greening, $2.25@$2.75; Spitzenberg, $2@$3.50; up-river Baldwin and greening, $1.50@$2.25; Southern Winesap, $2.50@$3.25; York Imperial, $2.50@$3; other Virginia red, $1.50@$2.50; Western Ben Davis, $2@$2.25. Pears, Boston, Seckel, per bushel, box, $2@$4; Bosc and Sheldon, $2@ $2.50; other kinds, $1@$2; do, near-by Duchess d'Anjou, per bbl, $2@$3; other kinds, $1@$3. Grapes, State, Concord, and Catawba, choice, per small basket, 11@12c; do, poor to fair, 8@10c; do, Isabella, 8@9; bulk stock in trays, per lb, 1@1½c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large, per bbl, $9.50@$10; do, good to fancy, medium size, $8@$9; do, poor to fair, $5.50@$7.50; do, Jersey, per bbl, $7@ $8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60. DRIED—Receipts for week, 33,676 pks; exports, 45,023 pks. Shippers were very busy with evaporated apples up to the last moment on Saturday, and did not succeed in filling all of their contracts. We understand that a settlement was made in some cases without the delivery of the goods. While that demand lasted there was a strong market, particularly for prime grades, with sales at 6½@6¾c. Since then an easier feeling has prevailed, and, while the supply of spot goods is very moderate, there are offers to sell at 6c, with 5¾c the best bid for round lots. Choice apples are rather easier also, but fancy, which are relatively scarce, are fully sustained. Shippers took considerable lots of quarters for their November contracts, but these grades are now quieter, and sliced are not moving to any extent. Cores and skins rather firm. Chops steady. But little inquiry at present for peeled peaches. Most kinds of small fruits are in very light stock, but do not have important demand. California apricots steady. Peaches rather slow. Prunes plenty and weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¾c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3¾@4¼c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; peaches, sun dried, quartered, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun dried, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 66⅔c; blackberries, 3¾@4c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been fairly large and with a good demand the market improved to 9½c for fowls and 8c for chickens on Monday, but fell back to 9c for fowls and 7@7½c for chickens Tuesday. Old roosters about steady. Turkeys, ducks, and geese in free supply, and selling slowly at a decline. Pigeons weak and lower. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, per lb, 7@7½c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—The general movement in dressed poultry since Thanksgiving Day holiday has been moderate. Receipts have been liberal, running largely fowls and chickens. The weather has been unfavorable until today, (Tuesday.) The larger share of the receipts have been dry-packed, and very few but what have shown up more or less shrunken condition, or have lacked color and fresh, bright appearance, and with a slow demand prices have ruled easier. Turkeys have not been in large supply, but demand moderate, and 10@11c the extremes for Western, either iced or dry-packed, and the latter kind have shown up so poorly that iced ones have been taken in preference. Fowls and chickens have been very plentiful, dull, and accumulating, and large lots have had to be put in freezers. As the close the weather causes a little steadier tone, but stock is too plentiful to admit of actual improvement and 8@9c for chickens and 8@8½c for fowls are full prices, either iced or dry-packed. Ducks about steady. Geese sell slowly. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, near by, 12@13c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 10@11c; do, poor to good, 6@9½c. Fowls, State and Western, 8@8¼c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western, 8@9c. Ducks, Philadelphia, 10@14c; do, Long Island, 11@14c; do, Maryland, 11@ 13c; do, Western, 8@12c. Geese, Eastern, 11@15c; do, Maryland, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Iced-packed, Turkeys, @11c; fowls, 8@8½c; old cocks, 5@5¼c; chickens, 8@9c; ducks, Western, 9½@10c; geese, Western, 7@9c.

GAME—Quail are in fair supply, quality irregular, and few lots good enough to bring top prices. Not many partridges arriving, and prime birds sell fairly. Grouse very scarce and firm. Woodcock in light supply. Very few snipe or plover coming. Choice heavy wild ducks sell readily, but lightweights and common ducks dull. Venison in liberal supply; very dull and weak. Rabbits plenty, and 25c per pair the extreme. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, nearby, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, 90c@$1.25; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25; do, frozen, $2@ $2.50; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 50@75c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@85c; do, teal, 30@50c; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; jack rabbits, 50@75c; venison, fresh, saddles, per lb, 14@16c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not large, and with a good demand, the market is closing firmer, and small sales are reported a shade higher than we quote. Straw also active and firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@87½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@ 75c; do, salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 55@ 65c; do, short rye, 40@50c; oat, 40@45c; wheat, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady and moving out more freely....Potatoes, Maine, $1 @$1.12; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 65@90c; Jersey, 75@85c; sweets, $2.50@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, 50c@$3; cabbage, per 100, $2@ $4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbl, $1.50@$3.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 65c@ $1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; peas, basket, $1@ $3; string beans, basket, $1@$2.50; turnips, bbl, 50@70c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a large supply of bricks, but the demand is good, and prices are steady. Haverstraw, afloat, $6.75@$7.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5; up river, hard, $4.50@$5; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.50; pale, $1.50@$1.75; Croton, dark and red, $12.50; Croton, brown, $11.50; Trenton, front, $18@$19....Rosendale is in good demand, and prices are 80@90c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.25....Rockland common lime is worth 75@80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State, common lime 70c; and do, finishing, $1; St. John's lime nominal at 70@ 75c....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000.... Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—A moderate demand from all sources, with prices unchanged. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1895, common, 3½@4¼c.

HIDES—Dry hides continue quiet and nominal. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A generally steady tone to prices, with the demand quite moderate. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 29@ 30c; seconds, 28c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin weak at 14c. Copper weak at 10.75c. Lead firmer at 3.30@3.32½c. Spelter dull at 3.50@3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easy and trading slow. Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made barrels, 28c.

RESIN—Grow grades firm and scarce, with demand good. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15 @$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—Resin firm; strained, $1.80; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—Turpentine market firm at 25c; receipts, 37 casks. Resin, good strained, firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 477 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25@25½c; sales, 892 bbl. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room scarce and held firmly, with inquiry fair. Engagements included: To London, 18 loads grain at 3¼d; to Antwerp, 50 tierces lard at 20s; to Rotterdam, 50 tierces lard at 20c. Charters: British steamer, 2,064 tons, general cargo, hence to Hull and Newcastle, berthed; Norwegian steamer, 496 tons, hence to Jamaica and back, $550 per month; new Norwegian steamer, 2,060 tons, Lobos, West Indies, time charters, two years, £725 per month; Norwegian steamer, 417 tons, hence to the West Indies, on private terms; British steamer, 1,751 tons, West India time charter, three months, private terms; ship, 1,851 tons, coal, Norfolk to Honolulu, $5.50; British bark, lumber, Savannah to Santos, $14; bark, 538 tons, hence to Demerara, at or about $1,700; British brig, 150 tons, hence to Grand Caymen and back, lump sum and port charges; brig, 421 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Kingston, Jamaica, $1.90; schooner, 164 tons, lumber, Mobile to Mexico, $11 and back to New-Orleans with magohany, $5.25; schooner, lumber, Charleston to New-York, $4.75; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.15; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to St. John, $1.60; rates have much reduced in stock by the recent Thanksgiving demand and supplies to come forward are so moderate that holders have had the advantage in fixing prices; trade is still fairly active, and the position a very firm one for all sound and fresh stock. We quote: Apples, Northern Winter fruit, fancy, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; State, King, $2.50@$3.25; Baldwin, $2.25@$2.62; greening, $2.25@$2.75; Spitzenberg, $2@$3.50; up-river Baldwin and greening, $1.50@$2.25; Southern Winesap, $2.50@$3.25; York Imperial, $2.50@$3; other Virginia red, $1.50@$2.50; Western Ben Davis, $2@$2.25. Pears, Boston, Seckel, per bushel, box, $2@$4; Bosc and Sheldon, $2@ $2.50; other kinds, $1@$2; do, near-by Duchess d'Anjou, per bbl, $2@$3; other kinds, $1@$3. Grapes, State, Concord, and Catawba, choice, per small basket, 11@12c; do, poor to fair, 8@10c; do, Isabella, 8@9; bulk stock in trays, per lb, 1@1½c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large, per bbl, $9.50@$10; do, good to fancy, medium size, $8@$9; do, poor to fair, $5.50@$7.50; do, Jersey, per bbl, $7@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The President's Message to Congress Well Received.

HEAVY SPECULATION IN INDUSTRIALS

More Than Half the Day's Business Done in Sugar, Which Breaks Sharply—Railway Issues Dull —Gold for South America.

TUESDAY—P. M.

President Cleveland's message to Congress, while admitted to be an able document, and to contain sound sense on the currency problems, had little or no immediate influence on the stock market. The apathy with which it was received was due to the prevailing impression that the Republican majority in Congress will do nothing, unless forced to act through the prevalence of a financial panic. The foreign markets were quiet, with a firmer tone. The Paris settlement made satisfactory progress.

Speculation in the industrials once more dominated the market. In the early trading Sugar advanced to 106⅝, on enormous transactions, but subsequently developed decided weakness, selling down to 102⅝, with the last sale at 103, a net loss of two points. Late in the day it became known that papers had been served on the Sugar Trust officials, requiring them to appear before the Attorney General and show why the concern should not be enjoined from doing business in this State. The people back of this proceeding are the same as those concerned in the similar suit against the American Tobacco Company. The papers in the Sugar suit have been hawked about Wall Street for several days, and in one case at least the head of a well-known firm was asked to sell a block of Sugar stock short for the man with the papers. An alternative proposition that he should receive a sum of money outright for the information he submitted was also made. Both propositions were declined.

The break in Sugar influenced the other industrials sympathetically. Tobacco, on sales of over 31,000 shares, lost 2¼ points. Chicago Gas was somewhat feverish, pending the hearing of the complaint against the reorganization plan, which began to-day in Chicago before Judge Showalter. The stock closed ¾ lower. Rubber broke 1⅜ points, while Leather preferred closed unchanged. Distilling and Cattle Feeding and Western Union were down fractionally. The railway list was quiet. In the Grangers, Burlington and Atchison were unchanged, Rock Island advanced ⅜, Northwestern ½, and St. Paul ⅝. Denver preferred sold up to 49¾, but reacted to 48¾. The Directors will meet on Thursday to act upon the dividend question. Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas preferred advanced fractionally. Pacific Mail was 1⅜ points up at the close, on a renewal of the reports that a settlement with the Panama Railway had been reached.

Gold to the amount of $500,000 was engaged at the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America. There will be no shipments of gold by to-morrow's European steamers, the recent placing of a million securities abroad having supply a monetary supply of bills. The exchange market was dull and featureless, with rates at the gold shipping point.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in better demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¼@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was more active. Quotations were 4@4¼ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 5 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $147,263,886; balances, $6,924,442; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $515,551.

Money on call in London, 1½@3¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅜@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—95c premium, Boston—10@15c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$83,737,150
Imports for the same period	25,118,004
Net exports	$58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053
Net exports to date, 1892	53,442,265

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Coldrado Fuel & Iron	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol	1
Delaware & Hudson	1
Detroit Gas	1
Dul., S. S. & At	1⅛
Lake Erie & Western	1
Minnesota Iron	1½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	2
Pacific Mail	1¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1
United States Leather	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	2
American Tobacco	2¼
Bay State Gas	2½
Chicago Gas, t. r	⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅜
Metropolitan Traction	1½
United States Rubber	1⅜

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active, but prices were little changed. Chicago and Eastern Illinois general 5s advanced 1, and Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consols, trust receipts, 1⅜. There were no declines worth noting.

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111, and $1,200, do, at 111, buyer three days. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1804	97	..
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120¼	121
4s, c., 1925	120¾	121
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	114⅞
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¾	149⅞	149¾	149⅞	148	151	15
American Cotton Oil	18½	19	18½	19	18¾	19¼	600
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	68⅞	68¾	68¼	68	69	240
*American Sugar Refineries	105½	106⅜	102⅜	103	103	103¼	154,373
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100	99½	99½	99	100	287
American Tobacco	83¼	83¾	80½	80¾	80¾	80⅞	31,642
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	100	104	300
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅝	900
Baltimore & Ohio	55⅞	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	55½	56½	100
*Bay State Gas	21	21	21	21	..	..	300
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55⅜	105
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18	18¼	18¼	18⅜	1,195
Chicago Gas, t. r	65½	65½	64¼	64⅝	64⅝	65	12,650
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	84½	83¾	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞	10,892
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅞	107¼	106¾	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	2,590
Chicago & Northwestern pf	151	151	151	151	150	152	150
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75⅞	76½	75¾	76¼	76⅛	76¾	15,140
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	128⅛	128⅝	128⅛	128¾	127½	128	4,155
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75	75⅝	75	75⅜	75⅜	75⅝	320
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞	41⅞	42	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	59½	61½	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5	5	5	5	4½	5	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	30⅜	31¼	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18	19	18	19	18½	19	800
Commercial Cable	166	166	166	166	168	..	50
Consolidated Gas Company	146¾	146⅞	146¾	146⅞	146¼	147½	100
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	130	127⅜	128	128	128½	1,518
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167⅜	167⅜	166	166	164	166	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48⅜	49¼	48½	48¾	48⅝	49	2,900
Detroit Gas	29	30	29	30	..	..	400
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	1,200
Duluth, S. S. & A	6¾	7	6¾	7	6⅞	7½	270
General Electric	31	31	31	31	31	31⅝	128
Illinois Steel Company	76	76	76	76	74	75	113
Laclede Gas	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	22⅜	23½	100
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	82	84	200
Lake Erie & Western	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	22¼	23¼	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	73¼	74½	7
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	151½	10
Long Island	83	83	83	83	82½	84½	200
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18	18⅜	555
Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	54¼	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53¾	3,375
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	9	9⅜	100
Manhattan Consolidated	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞	1,590
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	107⅝	108¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	23	100
Minnesota Iron	69	70	69	70	69	70	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	2,052
Missouri Pacific	30	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	1,105
Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	..	..	40
*National Lead Company pf	91	91	91	91	89¼	91	10
New Central Coal	5	5	5	5	8	8	34
New-Jersey Central	106½	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	107½	208
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	270
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	188	188	187	188	187	188	25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	28½	30	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	300
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	54½	54½	54	54	..	55	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11½	1
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝	32½	33	670
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	100
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4½	200
Northern Pacific pf	16	16	16	16	15½	16	2
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	1,100
Pacific Mail	31	32⅜	31	32⅜	32⅜	32½	4,040
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4	4	4	4	3½	4	100
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	56¾	56½	56¼	56½	59¼	58	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	165	165	165	165	165	166	5
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¾	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	100
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	29	3
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	42½	42⅝	700
Southern Pacific	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	400
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	537
Southern Railway pf	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¼	33½	33¼	33¾	32⅝	33	1,930
Union Pacific	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	9	9¼	505
U. S. Cordage, t. r	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	7	7¼	400
United States Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	45	90
*United States Leather	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	950
*United States Leather pf	65½	65⅝	64⅛	65	65	65¼	9,913
United States Rubber	35½	35½	34	34	34	34¼	1,030
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	94	94½	320
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
Wabash pf	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	19½	19⅝	1,000
*Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	8	8¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	88¼	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	8,385
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	620
Total sales							290,313

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

..nn Arbor 1st 4s	70½	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	102¾	North Pac 1st Reg
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	30	Edison Elec Ill Co of	103¼	Nor Pac 3d Cert
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	78	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	102½	North Pac Cons 5s
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	68	Ft W & Den C 1st	68	Ohio Southern 1st
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs	68	Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	93¾	Oregon Imprvmt 1st
1st instlmt paid	27¼	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	70	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
	27⅜		70½	Oregon Short Line 6s
	27⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s	93¼	Trust Co Certfs
	27⅜		93¾	
	27⅝		95¼	Oregon R. & N.
Balt & Ohio 1st Gtd	104½	Iron Steamboat 6s	75	Oregon Ry. & Nav.
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	134	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	77⅝	Pennsylvania Coal
Ches & Ohio Con 6s	108	Kings Co Elev 1st	87	Peo. & East
C & Ohio 6s, 1911	119½	L Erie & W'n 2d 5s	104¼	Pitts. & W. pf
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	78	L S & M So 1st Coup	117	P., C., C. & St. L.
	78⅜		114⅛	P., F. W. & C.
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	107⅜	Louis & Nashv Cons	107⅞	P., F. W. & C. sp.
	97		107⅞	Quicksilver
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	120	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	102½	Quicksilver pf
Chic & E Ill Gen 6s	103	Lo, N A & Chic G M	101½	Rens. & Sar.
Chicago & Erie 1st	110	Metropolitan Elev 2d	106⅜	Rio Grande Western
	110¼	Minn & St L Con 5s	101¼	Rio Grande Western pf
Chic G L & C Co 1st	93	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	85¾	Rio Grande Junction
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	77½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	43¾	Rio Grande Western 1st
	84		92	Sabine Div
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s	106	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	66¼	Sav, F & W 1st Cons
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	95⅛	Mobile & Ohio, New	99⅝	Sav, F & W 1st Trust
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	93	N Central 1st Coup	121	Scioto Val & N E 4s
	100		93	Southern Pac 1st
C, C, C & Ind 1st	104¼	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	102⅜	Southern Pac Co Certfs
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	93	N Y, N H & H Cons Deb Certfs	136	Texas & N O 1st Sabine Div
Col Coal & Iron 6s	98	Small Bonds	135	Texas & N O Cons 5s
	98		135	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
Col & Hock Coal & Iron 6s	104	Nor & W Gen Mtge	105	Union Pac 4s, 1891
	104		121	Union Pac 1st, 1896
Del & Hud 1st 7s, 1891	108⅛	North Pac 1st Coup	117⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1897
Del, Lack & W 7s	129		117⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1898
Den & R G 1st	49¾		71⅛	Union Pac Col Tr 4½s
Den & R G W 1st	48		71⅛	Wabash 1st 5s
Det, Mack & Mar 1st	68		106⅜	Wabash 2d 5s
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	102⅜		76	Wabash Deb, Ser B
			27½	Wis Cent Co 1st
			16¼	Wiscon Cent Co 1st

Total sales $1,277,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Mich. P. C.	..	20
Alton & Terre Haute	58	62	Mich., P. C. pf	..	50
American Coal	100	125	Mexican Central	11⅛	12
Ann Arbor	10½	11	Mexican National certificates	1⅞	2⅛
Ann Arbor pf	20	..	Michigan Central	101	103
American District Tel	35	40	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83¾	85
American Express	115½	117	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	53	54
American T. & T	92½	95	Mobile & Ohio	20½	22
*A., T. & S. Fé pf., wh. iss	26⅜	27⅛	*National Lead	30⅜	31¼
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	National Linseed Oil	22¼	23½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7	National Starch 1st pf	44	50
Boston A. L. pf	104	105¼	National Starch 2d pf	20	25
Brunswick Company	1	1¾	New-England	..	55
Buffalo, R. & P	..	20	N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	15
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	74	75
Bur., C. R. & N	60	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	23	..
Canadian Pacific	56	57	Nor. & West	3	3⅝
Cedar F. & M	10	17¼	Nor. & W. pf	10½	11½
Central Pacific	16½	..	Northw. Tel	109½	..
Chicago & Alton	158	..	Ohio Southern	15	20
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47½	Oregon Imp	4	7
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100½	102	Oregon R. & N	18	23
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95	Ore. Ry. & N. Co	8	9
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98	Peo. & East	6	9
Col. & H. Coal	2¾	3	Pitts. & W. pf	26	32
C., H. V. & T. pf	58	61	P., C., C. & St. L.	17¼	19
Consolidated Coal	29	..	P., F. W. & C.	167	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14¼	15	P., F. W. & C. sp.	158	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	Quicksilver	2	3
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	49	53	Quicksilver pf	..	16½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	12½	Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	95½	97½	Rio Grande Western	17	19
Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	62¼	Rio Grande Western pf	42	43
Ev. & T. H.	28½	30	Rio Grande Junction	119	120½
Ev. & T. H. pf	44½	55	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
Great Northern pf	117	121	St. Paul & Duluth pf	..	89
G. B. & W., t. r	⅛	¼	St. P. & Omaha pf	120	124
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	⅝	1	St. P., M. & M	112½	115½
Homestake	80	82•	Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67¾
Houston & Texas	..	2½	Texas Pacific	9	9⅛
Illinois Central	97½	98½	Toledo & O. C.	34	40
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..	Toledo & O. C. pf	75	78½
Iowa Central	9⅛	10	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
Iowa Central pf	36	38	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	15	18
Kan. & Michigan	7	8	U. P. & D. G.	4¼	5
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14	14½
L. N. A. & C. pf	25½	27	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	27	28
L., St. L. & T.	..	½	Va. Midland	23	..
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..	Wells-Fargo Express	100	112
Manhattan Beach	4½	8	W. & L. E. pf	41⅞	42½
Maryland Coal pf	50	60	Wisconsin Central	4½	5

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. 10s	106¾	106¾	102⅝	102⅝	86,090	Manhattan	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	50
Am. Tobacco	83¼	83¼	80¼	80⅝	11,900	Mo. Pac	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	30¼	130
A., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	680	New-Eng	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	50
Ark. City 1m.	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	20	N.Y.,O. & W.	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	190
Chi. Gas	65¾	65¾	64⅜	64½	3,910	Phil. & R.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	190
C., R. I. & P.	75¼	75¼	75	75⅜	1,810	Pac. Mail	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	220
Chi., B. & Q.	83⅝	84¼	83¼	83⅜	5,380	Tenn. C. & I.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	70

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $6,954,127, against $7,420,408 in the preceding week, and $5,125,332 for the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $313,243,452, against $333,129,392 for the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	169	175
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
American Typefounders' pf	21	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	189	187
Bank of America	333	340
Barney & Smith Car	15	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198½	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169
Brooklyn Elevated	20¼	21½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	103¼
Brooklyn Traction	11½	12½
Brooklyn Traction pf	57½	60
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅜	107
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	84
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	122	125
Central Cross-Town	185	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	20	23
Central Trust Company	1026	1036
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	54	58½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	76	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164½	167½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	85	88½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Continental Trust	165	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	65	72
Detroit Gas bonds	..	69
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	178	183
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	102½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	368
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	83½	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	203	207
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	128	132
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	770	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	315	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65½	68½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76½	78½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	87½	89½
Gallatin National Bank	299	307
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	119½	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50½	53½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	87	89
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	113½	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	99	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	19	23
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95½	98
Holland Trust stock	..	82
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103¼	105
Indianapolis Gas stock	142	147
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
•Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	6	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	74	..
Journeay & Burnham	42	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94½	99
Kutcher Car Company	188	192
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	105	..
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	180	188
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	36	38½
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	18¼	18⅝
•Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74½	77½
Lorillard Company pf	110	114
†Madison Square Garden stock	13	16
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	..	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	..
Mechanics' National Bank	189	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	100	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	100	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	100	..
Mercantile Trust Co	365	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Trust Co	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	..	20
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	59
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	80½	89½
Mohawk Gas Co. (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	210	230
National Bank of Commerce	202½	..
National Bank of the Republic	150	155
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	97
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	50	67
New-Jersey & N. Y. Railroad	3	4
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	24	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	33	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	63¾	65½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	101	101¾
N

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

THE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, (thirty dollars each,) from Oregon Short Line Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon, while payment has been in default, (one dollar and fifty cents per coupon,) in all thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, on the presentation of such coupons.

The Court having also authorized the payment of interest on the amount of the coupon due Aug. 1, 1894, from the above-described bonds, while the same was in default, the undersigned will, on presentation of reasonable proof of ownership at his office, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, remit the amount due on such coupons, the amount appertaining to each being the sum of sixty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

No. 15 Wall St.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.
OFFICE OF

Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company
Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES B.

512, 514, 520, 528, 535, 548, 562, 568, 586, 603.

SERIES C.

625, 640, 641, 651, 652, 670, 671, 688, 690, 701.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1896.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE,
} Trustees.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of
Series 22, $50,000.
Due December 1, 1895.
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE
Series 30 and 31, $144,000.
Due May 1, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$427,025.17
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		2,304.55
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	110,886.01	
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule	50,000.00	
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule	11,025.00	
Specie, as per schedule	15,000.00	
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	40,179.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$40,225.57	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	934.07	
		41,159.64
Loss and expenses, viz.: Taxes paid		1,994.60
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
Real estate for bank building		20,000.00
United States bonds		41,000.00
Premium do		5,659.50
		$768,332.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$4,432.10	
Exchange	337.88	
Interest	1,130.21	
Other profits	3,838.76	
		9,738.90
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$584,809.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,985.70	
Certified checks	12,519.02	
		601,314.63
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		125.00
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors, as per schedule		47.70
Due savings banks		37,106.24
		$768,332.47

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner Southern Boulevard and 3rd Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3rd day of December, 1895, before me.
GEORGE G. RAY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$349,799.49
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		55,952.28
Overdrafts, as per schedule		59.22
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		114,652.21
Other real estate, as per schedule		6,312.87
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		47,401.90
Specie, as per schedule		6,137.75
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		83,654.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$100,630.31	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	765.40	
		110,395.71
Loss and expenses, viz.: Taxes paid	$2,211.90	
Current expenses	11,409.40	
		13,621.30
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$5,906.60	
Safe deposit vaults	8,000.00	
		13,906.60
		$802,043.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$12,788.18	
Exchange	333.79	
Interest	5,568.49	
Other profits	9,450.65	
		28,141.11
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$645,523.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	575.00	
Certified checks	2,753.92	
Cashier's checks outstanding	50.00	
		648,902.28
		$802,043.39

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689 Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3rd day of December, 1895, before me.
LEWIS M. CHAPMAN,
Notary Public, N. Y. County, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK, N. Y.,
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$285,954.52
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		64,855.90
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		296,629.55
Specie, as per schedule		60,599.06
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		131,730.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$26,783.53	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	840.95	
		27,624.48
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		6,626.61
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule: Exchange		20.66
		$924,040.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$4,194.53	
Interest	2,770.03	
Other profits	70,898.34	
		77,862.90
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$736,538.04	
Demand certificates of deposit	54.54	
Certified checks	9,517.66	
Cashier's checks outstanding	22.73	
		746,132.97
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		45.00
		$924,040.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 803 West 42d Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the third day of December, 1895, before me.
RICHARD S. TREACY,
Notary Public, New-York Co.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3d, 1895.

THE NASSAU GASLIGHT CO. hereby invites sealed proposals for the purchase of $575,000 of the five per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, due May 1, 1945.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached, payable May 1st and November 1st.

Bids are invited to be sent to The Long Island Loan and Trust Co., No. 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will be opened at noon on Friday, Dec. 6th, 1895, when the awards will be made.

Payment will be required at the same place on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, when the Bonds will be delivered.

Accrued interest from November 1st is to be added to the price bid.

All bids must be in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Gas Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

S. T. WHITE, Secretary.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,365,476.66
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		34,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		61,463.07
Other real estate, as per schedule		2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		472,416.12
Specie, as per schedule		464,745.11
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		291,960.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$320,745.69	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	9,086.30	
		329,831.99
Loss and expenses, viz.: Taxes paid for account of stockholders	$19,177.62	
Current expenses	10,656.93	
		29,834.55
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,077,227.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$9,172.81	
Interest	7,589.63	
Other profits	58,584.34	
		75,346.78
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,735,855.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	327,934.70	
Certified checks	70,998.98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,136.63	
		3,140,425.41
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$387,889.87	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	77,594.03	
		465,483.90
Due savings banks		188,446.37
Amount due not included under any of above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		7,575.04
		$5,077,227.50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business in the New-York Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with, and inspection of, the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK,
on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,256,987.16
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		98,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		256.92
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		288,637.81
Banking house, and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	122,000.00	
		180,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		365,463.25
Specie, as per schedule		566,181.27
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		66,399.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$162,467.80	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	13,998.34	
		176,466.14
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses	$4,593.24	
Exchange account	503.50	
		5,096.74
		$5,003,487.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$12,434.43	
Interest	2,571.77	
Other profits	32,066.86	
		47,073.06
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$4,135,740.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	175.00	
Certified checks	19,958.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	545.68	
		$4,156,414.73
		$5,003,487.79

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895, before me.
G. F. KRAPP, (129,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOLUTION.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,614,207.19
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		69,300.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		513,883.61
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		62,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		109,400.00
Specie, as per schedule		288,678.10
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		370,958.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$130,772.62	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	13,701.70	
		144,474.32
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		6,978.89
		$4,128,975.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		550,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$11,123.78	
Interest	140.51	
Other profits	50,740.82	
		62,005.11
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	3,301,820.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,666.50	
Certified checks	10,977.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	317.57	
		3,315,781.34
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		1,188.66
		$4,128,975.11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier of German Exchange Bank, New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895, before me.
CHAS. A. WETTERAU,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON 5s.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN 5s.
COLUMBUS, SHAWNEE & HOCKING 5s.
and all inactive railway securities dealt in.

F. J. LISMAN, 10 WALL ST.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM
of the City of New-York on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,842,271.95
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		78,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$183,946.46	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	293.92	
		184,240.38
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		108,031.89
Specie, as per schedule		75,996.21
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		136,246.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$131,578.88	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	4,013.77	
		135,592.65
Current expenses		2,711.27
		$2,058,590.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$3,801.65	
Exchange	48.90	
Interest	796.50	
Other profits	45,217.10	
		49,364.24
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,451,795.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,092.84	
Certified checks	14,694.99	
Cashier's checks outstanding	40,903.77	
Trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	53,285.10	
Savings banks	47,473.44	
		1,609,225.91
		$2,058,590.15

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEORGE H. WYCKOFF, President, and R. R. MOORE, acting cashier of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

GEORGE H. WYCKOFF, President.
R. R. MOORE, Acting Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895, before me.
J. HOWARD WILLETT,
Notary Public, New-York County, 109.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWELFTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$918,576.71
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		75,444.75
Overdrafts, as per schedule		757.87
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		88,095.43
Banking house, and lot, as per schedule	$224,919.18	
Other real estate, as per schedule	64,136.79	
		289,055.97
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		42,200.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		3,350.00
Specie, as per schedule		13,600.69
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		43,252.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$71,922.55	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	6,944.44	
		78,866.99
		$1,553,200.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$48,716.33	
Interest	22,139.51	
		70,855.84
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,070,650.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,165.47	
Certified checks	18,861.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	905.76	
		1,153,583.37
Due savings banks		68,761.25
		$1,553,200.46

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at Lexington Av. and 125th St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWD P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of December, 1895, before me,
THOS. CRAWFORD, (80,)
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY,
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.
} Counsel.

Columbus & Western Bonds

Holders of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for Columbus and Western Railroad Bonds will receive payment of the amount collected by the Committee on their bonds, less expenses, &c., on presentation of their certificates at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New-York.

R. G. ROLSTON,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
M. L. SCUDDER,
} Committee.
New-York, December 3, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Nov. 22, 1895.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the bonds of the Columbus and Western Railroad Company will be paid, principal and interest, in accordance with the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St., New-York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, December 3rd, 1895.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending December 31st has been declared, payable January 2d, 1896. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, December 7th, 1895, and remain closed until January 3d, 1896.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$20,000 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series A," 1919.
$10,000 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series B," 1919.
$38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1921, Nov., 1895, Coup.
100 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co., Pref.
62 shs. Belleville & Southern Ill. R. R., Pref.
$38,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st 4s, 1943.
$12,000 St. L., Iron Mt. & Sou. Ry. Gen'l Cons'd 5s, 1931.
$10,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chic. R. R. Con. 6s, 1916.
$5,000 E. T., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 5s, 1956.
$10,000 Ore. Short Line 1st 6s, (Trust Certf.)
$30,000 Belleville & So. Illinois R. R. 8s, 1896.
2 shs. Minnesota Mining Co.
200 shs. Union Car Spring Manfg. Co.
250 shs. Sierra Madre Gold Mining Co.
600 shs. Home Petroleum Co.
$15,500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$48,500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. 2d Mtge. Gold Bds., "Class A," (1st Ass. pd.,) due 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$4,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1943, Guar.
$5,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. Co. 1st 6s, 1921.
$5,000 Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 5 p. c. Cons. Bds., Guar., 1923.
$5,000 Lake Erie & West. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
$2,000 Dunk., Warr. & Pitts. R. R. 1st 7s, 1900.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1939.
$7,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1909.
$5,000 Col. Mid. R. R. 4 p. c. Con. Mtg., 1940 Certfs.
$9,000 North. Pac. Term. Co. of Ore. 1st Mtg. 6s, 1933.
$5,000 St. L., A. & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. and Term. 5s, 1914.
$14,500 Southern Ry. 1st Cons'd 5s, 1994.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio South Western R. R. Co. 1st Income Bds., "Series B," 5s, 2043.
$600 Bklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 6 p. c. Certfs.
$4,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. Bklyn 1st 5s, 1940.
$4,000 Gen. Electric Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
50 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pfd.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
63 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. pfd.
100 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
24 shs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co.
30 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Third National Bank.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
88 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pfd.
151 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. common.
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pfd.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
10 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
123 shs. Long Island Bank.
13 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Nassau Bank.
23 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
500 shs. Terrible Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Crystal Gold Mining Co.
270 shs. Wagner Crusher Co.
1,800 shs. Woodwirt Petroleum Co.
25 shs. Carr & Hobson Land & Bldg. Co.
$4,000 State of Ark. Funded Bds., 1900.
72 shs. L. E. & Western R. R., (Trust Receipt.) 3d Ins. pd.
30 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
30 shs. German Exchange Bank.

(By order of Trustee.)

10 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
18 shs. Nat'l

M'KANE'S ICE CONSPIRACY

Mr. Grout Says the Gravesend Boss Made a Gang of Swindlers.

ACCUSES A BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY

Denies There Was Any Such Corporation as the Hygienic Ice Company—Says It Was Organized Fraudulently.

The suit of the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn to foreclose a mortgage of $250,000 on the plant of the Hygienic Ice Company of Gravesend came up for trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn. Edward M. Grout, late Democratic candidate for Mayor, appeared for W. P. Leggett, the receiver of the ice company, which was organized by John Y. McKane and his cronies. In behalf of the receiver Mr. Grout denied that there was any such corporation as the Hygienic Ice Company, or that the plant was ever mortgaged to the Kings County Trust Company.

Mr. Grout charged, further, that the Hygienic Ice Company was organized fraudulently by McKane and his associates, and was given a bogus capital of $300,000 so that bonds could be floated.

It was charged that McKane unlawfully conspired with William G. Pierson, John H. O'Rourke, John Curran, S. Stryker Williamson, John A. Cook, Michael J. Dady, R. V. B. Newton and Kenneth F. Sutherland to unlawfully obtain the franchise of the ice company. The incorporators, it was alleged, divided 220 shares of the stock illegally, and then falsely certified that 10 per cent. of the capital stock had been paid in and falsely certified that the company had adopted by-laws. It was further charged that the ice company circulated the statement it owned the plant and had paid in all of the $300,000 capital stock. Then, it was charged, the company bought supplies on credit, claiming assets of $300,000 when it had actual assets of only $100,000.

Mr. Grout, acting for the receiver, charged that before the ice company filed an annual report, and while the plant and property stood in McKane's name, the Kings County Trust Company agreed with the conspirators to aid in the conspiracy, and received $250,000 in mortgage bonds. The Kings County Trust Company was declared, converted all but thirty-six of the bonds to its own use, the others being turned over to McKane and his fellow conspirators.

The receiver charged that the trust company never sought to enforce payment on the bonds until suits had been instituted by judgment creditors. The Court reserved decision.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

TO PROTECT THE MILK SUPPLY

Joint Committees from the State and City Boards of Health to Meet—Adulterations Defined.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed the following committee to meet in conference a committee of the State Board of Health, already appointed, to consider measures to protect from contamination the milk supply of the City and State of New-York, and especially to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows: President Charles G. Wilson, Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Dr. Ernest J. Lederle.

President Wilson said he did not know when the joint committees would meet, nor exactly in what way they would proceed. This would be a subject, he said, for the committees to determine later.

The board amended Section 186 of the Sanitary Code to read as follows:

No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the City of New-York; nor shall any one keep, have, or offer for sale in the said city any such milk.

"Adulterated" milk means milk containing more than 88 per cent. of fluids, less than 12 per cent. of milk solids, less than 3 per cent. of fats; milk from cows fed on distillery waste; milk from cows kept in an unhealthy condition; milk from which any part of the cream has been taken or to which any foreign substance has been added.

TO FORCE BOARDS TO MEET IN ALBANY

Legislation Proposed to Meet What Is Claimed to be an Abuse.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Legislation to compel the meeting of State boards in Albany is proposed. The demand for it grows out of the actions of the Civil Service Commission, the State Board of Health, the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Railroad Commission, holding sessions in various parts of the State. The State Controller about a year ago refused to pay the hotel bills of the Civil Service Commissioners when the board met in Albany, his contention nbeing that Albany was the home residence of all State officers. The Civil Service Commission demurred, and the opinion of the Attorney General was asked. The Controller was upheld in his position. Very few sessions of these boards, save the Railroad Commission, whose expenses, by the way, are paid ultimately by the railroad companies of the State, have since been held in Albany. The reason for this plan of holding sessions in different parts of the State, it is said, is to have the hotel bills of the Commissioners paid by the State. If the session were held in Albany the Commissioners would be forced to pay their hotel bills out of their personal purses.

The Railroad Commissioners receive salaries of $8,000 each and the Civil Service Commissioners $2,000 each, while the members of the State Board of Health receive no salary, but are paid the expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties.

AGED WOMAN DIES FROM INJURIES

Caroline Proper Said to Have Been Fatally Hurt by Charles McDarley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Caroline Proper of Gallatin, Columbia County, is dead from injuries received Thanksgiving Day. The woman was seventy-six years old, and last Thursday, it is said, she was assaulted, while walking in a country road, by Charles McDarley. One of the woman's arms and her jaw were broken during the struggle with her assailant. She failed to recover from the shock, and death followed. McDarley was arrested, and there is talk of lynching him.

David H. Roberts in an Asylum.

David H. Roberts, wholesale dealer in window glass at 418 and 420 West Broadway, who sailed suddenly for Europe recently, is in a private asylum for the insane in Liverpool, England.

He was confined in his stateroom during the entire voyage, and was taken to the asylum on his arrival in England. His wife applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a committee of his estate, and Justice Andrews issued the commission to John H. Judge and Dr. Matthew Chalmers.

Mrs. Roberts said her husband began to act strangely in October last.

The Belmont Judgment Vacated.

Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the judgment recently obtained against Oliver H. P. Belmont of 23 Nassau Street by Hoskins & Sewell for $662 for brass bedsteads, and also vacated the order for substituted service of summons.

MAILS AND RAPID TRANSIT

Postmaster Dayton Appears Before the Commissioners—To Consider Location of Stations.

Postmaster Charles H. Dayton appeared at the invitation of William Steinway before a meeting yesterday of the Rapid Transit Commissioners and assisted at an informal discussion on the question of the transportation of the United States mails.

The Commissioners met in their board room in the Home Life Building and went into executive session. Alexander E. Orr presided and William Steinway, John Claflin, Seth Low, and John H. Inman were present.

William B. Parsons, the chief engineer, with Lawyer David B. Ogden, of the firm of Parsons, Shepherd & Ogden, came in later, and not long after them came Mr. Dayton and a special stenographer to record whatever Mr. Dayton should say.

When the minutes of last Tuesday's meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Steinway reported that he had invited Mr. Dayton to attend the meeting with a view to obtaining his suggestions as to the facilities required for the transportation of the mails.

Mr. Dayton then appeared before the board and the matter was discussed informally.

Seth Low moved that the next meeting of the Commissioners be devoted to the consideration of the location of stations and that all persons desiring to make suggestions with regard to the location of stations be invited to make them at that meeting. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

NEED OF KINDERGARTENS

SHOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR GAMES OF THE STREET.

The Rev. Percy Grant and the Rev. Henry Van Dyke Speak to the New-York Association.

The New-York Kindergarten Association held an interesting meeting in Sherry's large ballroom yesterday afternoon, with the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke as the principal speakers. Hamilton W. Mabie, President of the association, presided.

"Perhaps one of the greatest failings of the American people," said Mr. Grant, the first speaker, "is rowdyism and uncouthness. It is worse than a crime; it is a fault.

"But the evil of bad manners can be corrected. They originate in the coarseness or selfishness of the individual. The kindergarten will do much to eradicate these tendencies. The kindergarten cultivates intelligence and inculcates sweetness, truth, and purity. I am interested in the games of children—those of the little girls; the boys play games without words.

"There is no poetry in them, I find, although they may rhyme; no real sentiment and no industrial idea is conveyed. Whatever sentiment there is is of a maudlin nature, and there is in some of the words even a touch of immorality. The children repeat for hours these games of the street, or, I might say, of the gutter.

"Contrast these with the games of the kindergarten, in which everything is noble, pure and true, and usually poetic. The work of the kindergarten is missionary work. The mothers who do not send their children to kindergartens or give other mothers a chance to do so are robbing the children.

"Nothing better could be done for the city than to establish in it numerous kindergartens. A great many people are interested in founding day nurseries. It is sometimes necessary to make an effort to keep these nurseries at a sufficient distance to enable each to do its legitimate amount of work. Why could not some of this energy be directed into the channel of the kindergarten, which can be supported for much less money?

"The kindergarten gives to a child the mental and moral support which will remain with it through life and throws over all a garment of sweet manners."

Miss Darling, who was introduced as a "sample kindergartner," said a few words about the value of kindergartens.

"The kindergartens are not for poor children only. But for the poorer children in New-York they solve the problem for the mother of whether the little ones shall hinder her in the house or learn the good and the evil which they do from the street. I have often wondered myself which I should prefer: to have the child dull and heavy from the house life or to take with the evils the strength and vigor which certainly come from the life in the streets."

Miss Darling told of the benefit of the kindergarten to the child and the help to the mother, and her appreciation. "You do not know what a tribute to the kindergarten it is," she said, "that so many mothers make application for their children to enter."

"When I thought of what it might be to me," said Dr. Van Dyke, "if I was so situated that I should wish to kneel down at night and pray for a kindergarten in the neighborhood, I felt that I must accept the invitation to speak here to-day.

"I am an old-fashioned man, and I believe that nothing takes the place of home training for a child, but I realize that there have grown up around us in many homes that are not old-fashioned." Dr. Van Dyke closed his address with an appeal for money.

In the reports of officers previously read the announcement was made that $10,000 was needed for the support of the association's fifteen kindergartens this coming year and $1,500 this month.

Mrs. George D. Riggs (Kate Douglass Wiggin) the Vice President of the society, spoke at the close of the meeting.

It was voted to raise the dues of the association from $3 to $5 a year to all but active working members.

The following directors, whose term of office expires this year, were re-elected: Mrs. T. H. Bosworth, Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Miss C. R. Lowell, Mrs. R. W. Chapin, Mrs. John Townsend Williams, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Ralph H. Shainwald.

Mrs. Esther Herrman, who has a way of presenting $1,000 to societies in which she is interested, might have been seen yesterday after the meeting conferring very earnestly with the treasurer, A. B. Mason of 10 Wall Street, and it is probable that there is now a generous sum for a nestegg in the association treasury.

BIDS FOR CITY PRINTING OPENED

Most of the Competitors Selected Special Departments.

The Board of City Record met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and opened bids for furnishing printing for the various city departments for next year.

The bids were from the Deutz Lithographing Company for lithographing, $3,855.98; New-York Economical Printing Company, for City Magistrates' courts only, $2,842.86; Isaac Henderson, lithographing, $2,127.20; printing, $1,209; Jordan Stationery Company, lithographing, $7,361.60.

Martin B. Brown also bid, but the tabulations have not been made.

"Brown is the only printer who put in bids for all the work; the other printers selected special departments.

Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. also bid, but the total has not yet been footed up.

Supervisor Sielcher said that Brown would probably get the work, amounting to about $25,000.

The contract for furnishing the blank books, libers, dockets, covers, and bindings for the city departments was awarded to Martin B. Brown, the bid aggregating $20,000.

Robbed a Seven-Year-Old Boy.

John Bosche of 13 Jones Street reported to the police yesterday that his seven-year-old boy had been robbed of 94 cents in Sixth Avenue Monday evening. Boschesays the boy was returning from the store with the money, when a man asked him to get a twenty-dollar-bill changed. The boy refused, and the man seized the money which he carried in his hand. Bosche says that other children in the neighborhood have been robbed.

Mr. Gulle's Diamonds Stolen.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 3.—J. J. Gulle, a New-York broker, who, with his family, lives at the Hotel Castleton, reported to the police to-day that a tin box containing $800 worth of diamonds had been stolen from a bureau drawer in his room.

THEY ACCUSE G. S. BENSON

Several Men Charge Him with Swindling Them.

"THE AMERICAN PATRIOT" SCHEME

J. J. Hilbert Says He Lost $3,000 in the Proposed Publication—Alleged Misuse of Gen. O. O. Howard's Name.

The case of George S. Benson, who is charged with having fraudulently solicited subscriptions and employed agents for a publication he called "The American Patriot," and to which he said ex-President Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew, and other prominent men would contribute, promises to bring out some interesting testimony if the statement of various complainants are true.

A hearing in the case was to have been held before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday, but at the request of Benson's counsel it was adjourned until Dec. 11.

J. J. Hilbert of 145 Concord Street, Brooklyn, one of the men who accuse Benson, and who says he lost $3,000 through placing confidence in him, said yesterday:

Benson came to me in April, 1894, and said that with $3,000 he could start a lucrative scheme. He could purchase The Magazine of American History, he said, from Victor Constant, its owner, for from $6,000 to $7,000. As a result of negotiations Constant turned over certain property to Benson and myself, and we opened an account in the Seventh National Bank. I deposited $250, and gave Benson $50, and inside of two weeks I had put up $750 in all. This I increased subsequently, so that I put $3,000 in bank all told.

Benson did not advance a dollar. He used my money for expenses, he said, but the truth is he appropriated over $1,500 to his own private use.

My first suspicions were aroused when Gen. O. O. Howard came to our office, 61 Cortlandt Street, and demanded to be informed by what right we were using his name as editor in chief of the magazine. Benson was absent at the time, ostensibly in Vermont, but I have since learned that he was having a good time with my money, at Rockaway. I told Gen. Howard that I did not know his name was being used without authority.

It was shortly before this that Benson had told me of a scheme to form a stock company, with a capital of $100,000, to issue the magazine. My $3,000 had been all used up by September, and when I demanded that he should return it he asked for time, saying that he was in trouble because Gen. Howard had been induced to retire from the editorship, by some one inimical to him, (Benson.)

Hilbert is very bitter against Benson, and threatened to strike him while in the Commissioner's office, but a Deputy Marshal prevented any attack.

Henry Bettler of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a deaf and dumb printer, has written a story to the effect that Benson had obtained $50 from him in August on a promissory note at thirty days which was never paid.

Frank Fussell of 61 Cortlandt Street, one of the complainants, said that John Brosnan, a liquor dealer in Fulton Street, told him that Benson had swindled him out of $10on a check. He also said that Charles Walker, an undertaker, at 202 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; James McHenry, a liquor dealer at Concord and Pearl Streets, and Joseph W. Kay of 107 Prince Street, Brooklyn, had related to him alleged unfortunate experiences with Benson.

Oswald J. Waite of the law firm of L. Eckerson & Co. of 99 Nassau Street, said that he had vainly tried to collect on a note given by Benson to Henry Arndt and transferred to Fannie Marks, a milliner, of Columbus Avenue, near Ninety-fourth Street.

COL. ROGERS HAS A FIGHT.

Trouble in Court with Ward's Island Keepers.

There was another scene in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday when Col. A. H. Rogers was brought into court from Ward's Island under the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Samuel J. Hyman, his counsel.

In the return the Ward's Island authorities said that Col. Rogers was insane, and that it was dangerous to have him at large, although he had neither suicidal nor homicidal mania. In the traverse made yesterday it was declared that Col. Rogers was entirely sane.

Mr. Hyman stated that under the return made Col. Rogers should be given his liberty. Having neither of the manias that would make him dangerous, there was no reason for his detention.

Justice Andrews said that there were only three ways to have the sanity of Col. Rogers passed upon. One was to send him to a retreat, which would be expensive; another was a reference, which would roll up referee fees, and the simplest was by affidavits. It was finally determined to submit affidavits to-day.

When Col. Rogers was first brought into the court he said that he had had nothing to eat, and his lawyer sent out to the stand in the hall for coffee and sandwiches. Col. Rogers sat in the courtroom and ravenously devoured the sandwiches and coffee. This was before Justice Andrews appeared. Three keepers were with him, and their presence seemed to irritate him, as they insisted in sitting close to him, and for most of the time holding his arms.

When it was decided to submit the affidavits to-day Col. Rogers went to the bar and said that he wanted to address the Court. Justice Andrews said that he could not hear him, as there was a great deal of business to attend to. Col. Rogers then said that he wanted time to consult with his attorney, and the Court said that he might have this permission.

"I also want to move to punish these keepers for contempt in not obeying your Honor's order to give me food yesterday," he said.

"We will hear that later," said Justice Andrews.

"Very well, Sir. Thank you very much," said Col. Rogers.

He then walked out into the hall, but the keepers insisted on holding his arms. "Take your hands off me," he yelled. "I'm no criminal, and I'm not going to run away. I won't have you big brutes touch me."

Then turning to the policeman in the corridor he said: "I place myself in your charge, officer."

The policeman took him by the arm and he went quietly enough, but the keepers seized him again, and a fight followed on the stairs. All the court officers interfered, and the keepers and Col. Rogers were finally hustled out into the street.

Mr. Hyman said that he would have the keepers brought up for contempt for not allowing a consultation between him and his client. The affidavits will probably be submitted to-day.

Col. Rogers was placed in a carriage by the keepers and was driven in haste to the office of the Corporation Counsel, who desired to obtain an affidavit from one of the keepers as to Col. Rogers's actions. The Corporation Counsel will appear as counsel for Dr. Macy of Ward's Island, in opposition to the application for Col. Rogers's release.

The keeper made an affidavit specifying certain alleged acts on the part of Rogers, indicative of the latter's defective mental condition. While the affidavit was being taken, Col. Rogers interjected vigorous denials. He was taken back to Ward's Island.

MAY USE THE CABLE GRIP.

Decision in Favor of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

An opinion written by Justice Shipman has been handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District, reversing a decision by Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court, enjoining the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as the owners of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge from continuing the use of the cable grip, or a certain important part of it, now and at the time the action was brought, attached to the bridge cars.

In his opinion, Judge Shipman holds that the improvement to the grip in question cannot be patented, and hence the bridge authorities may continue its use.

The complainant in the action is the American Cable Railway Company, which is the owner of letters patent No. 271,727, dated Feb. 6, 1883, and issued to Daniel J. Miller, an inventor. This company brought a bill in equity against the two cities to enjoin them against the use of the invention, and Judge Coxe sutained the validity of the claim. Subsequently the Circuit Court of Appeals, on the ground that proof of title to the invention was insufficient, reversed the decree for the purpose of enabling the complainant to perfect its proof. Thereafter evidence of title was given, and an Italian patent granted to Edmund Barnes in December, 1868, was introduced as an anticipation of the Miller invention. Judge Coxe's decision was confirmed by Judge Wheeler, before whom the cause was argued the second time. The appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals followed.

In the opinion just handed down it is related that a connecting rod by which both grip pulleys can be simultaneously raised constitutes the improvement at issue. The opinion contiues:

The question is, whether two disconnected pulleys having been known and the obvious disadvantages from their being disconnected having become apparent when the cable railway system came into use, was it a patentable invention to join the two pulleys by a rod?

The connection of the pulleys by a rod, the opinion declares, "would be within the ordinary scope of the mechanic," that the connecting rod was "an ordinary mechanical expedient," and that the improvement "was an obvious and natural one."

The Circuit Court decree against the cities is reversed, with costs of court.

S. H. Simon Sues His Wife.

Samuel H. Simon has obtained an attachment for $4,344 against his wife, Mary E. Simon, dealer in hair goods at 947 Broadway, for alleged wrongful conversion of personal property.

Mr. Simon says that his wife, formerly known as Mary E. Thompson, proposed in October, 1894, that if he would advance her $2,500 and marry her she would transfer her business to him and would manage it for him. He advanced her $1,037, and the business was conveyed to him, and on Jan. 8, 1895, the couple were married. Later he paid her $3,307. Then, he says, she refused to give him possession of the property, and refused to live with him.

Mr. Simon says his wife has disposed of the property, and he has brought suit to recover the money he advanced to her.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Andrews, in behalf of Jefferson Patton, an engineer, to restrain Neil Burgess, the actor, from using the patent appliances in the chariot race scene in the play "The Year One." Patton says that he contracted with Burgess to produce the scene with devices of his patenting. Burgess, however, he alleges, brought his invention into disrepute and infringed his patent by the way in which it was used.

—Another suit has grown out of the fight between Louis Sternberger and his wife for the possession of their two children, and yesterday Sternberger, through his attorneys, Smith & Dougherty, brought a suit to the Supreme Court against his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Solomon and Pauline Stein, in which he demands $200,000 damages from them for their alleged alienation of the affections of his wife.

—Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision setting aside as excessive an award made by Commissioners who appraised the value of certain easements taken by the elevated road in Pearl Street. The property in question belongs to the O'Sullivan estate, at 92 and 148 to 152 Pearl Street. The Commissioners made an award of $75,000.

—Edward C. Du Barry of Lakewood, N. J., was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order of arrest issued by Justice Fitzsimons in the City Court in an action brought against him by Minnie Walters for $1,000 damages. She says she loaned him $918, which he has failed to return.

—Max Blum, the alleged incendiary, was brought from Boston yesterday and was committed to the Tombs by Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court. He will be arraigned on Friday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 102—John Pitts, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida.—Dismissed for failure to print record.

No. 80—Charles H. Gildersleeve, appellant, vs. The New-Mexico Mining Company.—Argument continued by Thomas Smith for the appellant and Joseph Larocque for the appellee, and concluded by Thomas Smith for the appellant.

No. 94—Thomas C. Clappell, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 95—Maria H. N. Bartlett, executrix, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Emory W. McClintock, &c. —Argument commenced by Henry W. Goodrich for the plaintiffs in error and continued by C. W. Bangs for the defendant in error.

The call for Wednesday, Dec. 4, will be as follows: Nos. 95, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, (and 115,) 106, 107, 109, 111.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

27—Schoelkopf vs. United States. 28—Lowenthal & Co. vs. same. 29—Matheson & Co. vs. same. 30—Wolff & Co. vs. same. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 12—Live Stock Car Company vs. May. 31—Lakey & Duncan vs. United States. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. Steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. Steamship Alliance.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

C. J. Close vs. R. K. Noye, appellant; Emily J. Charde et al. vs. The City of Brooklyn.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

In re will of Kate L. Laudy.—Motion for reargument granted.

Sarah Gleason, administratrix, appellant, vs. John Brummer.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

The People's Trust Company vs. J. J. Smith et al.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals.

W. H. Gardener, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perry and another.—Argued by W. H. Gardenier for appellant, E. J. Bail for respondent.

M. Hillman and another vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by F. H. Smith for appellant, George Hoadly for respondent.

Daniel F. Smith vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by H. G. Danforth for appellant, E. T. Babcock for respondent.

The Woodhaven Junction Land Company, appellant, vs. John Solly and another,—Argued by R. C. Wilton for appellant, M. L. Towns and J. L. Wilson for respondent.

F. Levishon and another vs. W. A. Clevinger, appellant.—Argued by W. B. Ellison for appellant, John S. Bardeen for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 326, 327, 328, 289, 329, 330, 331, 332.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bullowa vs. Sisto.

Class IV.—2—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin. 3—Matter of Humphreys. 4—Lynde vs. Stuart. 5—Edelstein vs. Tebbetts.

Class VI.—6—Partridge vs. Rivers.

Class VII.—7—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8—Beer vs. Canary. 9—Clarey vs. Roosevelt. 10—Reilly vs. same. 11—Foye vs. same. 12—Blonk vs. same. 13—Dawson vs. same. 14—Golden vs. same. 15—Waddick vs. same. 16—Wetter vs. same. 17—Ebert vs. same. 18—Buckley vs. same. 19—McGrory vs. same. 20—Golding vs. same. 21—Fitzgerald vs. same. 22—Johnson vs. Canary. 23—People, &c., vs. Fitch.

Class VIII.—24—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Jackson. 25—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 26—Crow vs. O'Brien. 27—Humphreys vs. Hall. 28—Hurley vs. Washburn and Moen Company. 29—Colt vs. Colt. 30—Close vs. Schneider. 31—Sloane vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 32—Matter of Journal of Commerce. 33—Jacoby vs. Koch. 34—Matter of Meade. 35—Matter of Union Iron Works. 36—White vs. Wilson. 37—People, &c., vs. Tannenbaum. 38—Same vs. Sing. 39—Same vs. Reilly. 40—Same vs. McGarr. 41—Buckskin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Kaufman. 43—Sully vs. Stevens. 44—People, &c., vs. Steinshorn. 45—Same vs. Waldman. 46—Matter of Chambers. 47—Renton vs. Renton. 48—Levy vs. Bernhard. 49—Moore vs. Shaw. 50—People, &c., vs. Arata. 51—Water vs. Thorne. 52—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 53—Partridge vs. Rivers.

Peremptory Trial Calendar—Austen as Receiver of Taxes upon: 1—Altieri. 2—Altieri. 3—Anderson. 4—Apman. 5—Druid Hill Company. 6—Franklin Brass and Bronze Company. 7—Ginsberg. 8—Gramatan Park Company. 9—J. F. Rose Armer Company. 10—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 11—Minerva Publishing Company. 12—Moran. 13—Morrison-Allen Company. 14—National Macaroni Company. 15—New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company. 16—Parsons & Greene Company. 17—Pohlemann. 18—Saunders. 19—Schappert. 20—Stern. 21—Truslow.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6603—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7173—Kernochan vs. Wilkens. 7163—Ludington vs. Thompson. 4983—Andrews vs. Spinola. 7232—Sallaffary vs. McGraw. 8078—Atlas Iron Company, vs. Carlin. 2504—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2595—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 37171/2.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

53—Hartley vs. Murtha. 72—Sutherland vs. Gerety. 55—Hecht vs. Hecht. 73—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 91—Brandt vs. Brandt.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—Mathews vs. Van Orden. 16—Boeckle vs. Holfstadt. 19—Raymond vs. Hogan.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1588—Rogers vs. Proctor. 3198—Gagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 1483—Dooley vs. O'Gorman. 1653—Swanson vs. Halsey. 1643—Durand vs. Ames. 3392—Arnold vs. Symonds. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 2680—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 3212—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 2869—Smith vs. same. 3296—Dieckerhoff vs. Alder. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1068—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c. 1578—Bioker vs. Pringle. 3318—Linetzky vs. Todt. 3135—Cantou vs. Simpson. 3319—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2036—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 3291—Barrett vs. Coleman. 3348—Tarrett vs. Hayes. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalte Company vs. Christman. 670—Marx vs. Gruber.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

661—Lynch vs. Lynch. 548—Luse vs. Luse. 455—Rosen vs. Korn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1657—Croker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1125—Fitzpatrick vs. Bowes. 1131—Chatham National Bank vs. Campbell. 718—Bannett vs. Furnival. 923—McDonough vs. The Mayor, &c. 1146—Shaw vs. same. 903—Pressman vs. Mooney. 1081—Peike vs. Gillespie. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 863—Fray vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 968—Strassner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann. 900—Henry vs. Salisbury.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 11 A. M.—Estate of Marguerite L. A. B. Larnac.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Rebecca F. Martin. 10—Jones Purvis, Morris H. Morgan, Max H. Gaetjens, William T. Elliott. At 2 P. M.: Amelia Nolte, Jacob F. D. Solis, Amelia Sophia Smith, Martha R. Gulon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1127—Lost will of William C. Spears.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Calendar clear.

334—Ganz vs. Smith. 115—Galligan vs. August. 2461—Hahn vs. Greenwald. 2988—Bennett vs. Rowland. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Mohlmann Company. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 160—Tannenbaum vs. Breiman. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2611—Reich vs. Turk. 2887—Pickett vs. Conroy. 2440—Kelly vs. Parker. 557—Stimwell vs. Swan. 869—Lawrence vs. Berman. 468—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Guadela. 405—Hammerstein vs. Elleson. 273—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 274—H. B. Claflin Company, vs. Schultze. 2—Kropp vs. Pries. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 432—Levy vs. Schattman. 97—Louis vs. Cohn. 454—Forster vs. Trautman. 285—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 139—Faber vs. Bernbach. 426—Lanahan vs. Vermilyea. 194—Gilbert vs. Feeney. 299—Gelb vs. Levy. 327—Solomon vs. Beach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

392—Jennings vs. Bauer. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 500—Jensen vs. Rothkranz. 413—Abraham vs. Mayer. 17—Herring vs. Donnell. 434—Zook vs. Bushnell. 283—Clayton vs. Kraus. 266—Breimer vs. Guttknecht. 502—Stein vs. Uhlman. 234—Zuckerman vs. Silverstein. 309—Press Publishing Company vs. Block. 50—Rosenfeld vs. Rinaldo. 248—Bellinger vs. Harris. 2305—Schoen vs. Crawford. 497—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Cummings. 5104—Miller vs. Zorn. 515—Jacques vs. Williams. 518—Egan vs. Unwillinger. 533—Lippman vs. Clancy. 534—Cohn vs. Friedmah. 535—Harman vs. Gallagher. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdry. 300—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 302—Seligsberg vs. Meyer. 498—Van Mallaert vs. Nicholson. 561—Henrice vs. Lowenstein. 564—Kaufman vs. French. 567—Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 570—Horst vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2398¾—Lembach vs. Frederich. 2921—Stilling vs. Niebuhr. 2933—Boehmer vs. Thompson. 2037—Filan vs. Bach. 1640—Smith vs. Smith. 2727—Conti vs. Cimino. 3081—Seymour vs. Burr. 3094—Stokes vs. Hayward. 2397—Hirsch vs. Well. 2396—Same vs. same. 1842—Muir vs. Pearsall. 2747—Jones vs. Rice. 2891—Bezozi vs. Wuersten. 2619—Whittler Colton Mills vs. Capen. 2897—Connolly vs. Carroll. 1921—Mauck vs. Hughes. 2845—Kumbin vs. Dearborn. 3018—Ludington vs. Kirk. 3003—Elsner & Mendelson Company vs. Moebus. 2787—Rosenschein vs. Jonasson. 2545—Saalmann vs. Griffin. 2090—Doglia vs. Barbara. 3092—Lincoln National Bank vs. Kirk. 2948—Demorest vs. King. 3064—New-York News Publishing Company vs. Phelian. 2869—Thompson vs. Childs. 2526—Sykes vs. Blair. 2321—Daly vs. Mastin. 2322—D. Anderson & Son vs. same. 2876—Miley vs. Murray.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Wenzl Waina. 2—James Little and William Jones. 3—Charles Ward. 4—Ralph Stain and James Stain. 5—Mary Weir. 6—Thomas Ryan and Joseph Westervelt. 7—Felice Pironti. 8—Milton Adler and Abraham Aaronberg. 9—Patrick Healey and John McCutcheon. 10—Peter Montoro. 11—Manuel Robles.

Pleadings.—1—Frank Hilmgroud. 2—George Sexstro

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

New-Rochelle Trustees Give a Franchise to the Huckleberry Road.

DECIDED AFTER A SHARP FIGHT

An Electric Railway Will Carry Passengers Between New-Rochelle and New-York for Fifteen Cents—Other Railroad Matters.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Board of Village Trustees at the monthly meeting last evening granted the street electric railway franchise to the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, which is the Westchester end of the Union Railway Company, commonly known as the "Huckleberry" Company.

The Westchester Electric Railroad Company controls the street horse railway already in operation in Huguenot Street, Rose Street, Main Street, Franklin Avenue, Centre Avenue, and Pelham Road to Glen Island. The action of the board ends a long and sharply contested struggle among the three roads that were seeking the franchise. The other applicants were the North Mount Vernon Railway Company and the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company.

The meeting was a stormy one, and lasted until after 11 o'clock P. M. Hot words were exchanged between some of the representatives of the companies present. The Committee on Franchises, consisting of C. H. Morgan, John Sheehan, and Joseph T. Brown, handed in their report immediately after the discussion was ended, recommending the adoption of the proposition made by the Westchester Electric Railroad Company. Patrick Fox was also on the committee, but would not permit his name to be signed to the resolution. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

There has been much opposition in New-Rochelle to the granting of this franchise to the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, and the comment is this morning that the Board of Trustees should have deferred acting on the recommendation of the committee until another meeting. The town has suffered so long from inadequate transportation facilities, however, that there is among most of the citizens a feeling of relief that the Trustees have reached a decision.

The Westchester Electric Railroad Company promised to carry passengers to New-York city for 15 cents. The company's line extends already to Pelhamville. The fare to Pelhamville from New-Rochelle, according to the understanding, will be 5 cents.

The final proposition of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to construct two bridges, one over King's Highway and the other over the Boston Post Road, each fifty feet between abutments, with thirteen feet headway, was accepted. This matter also had been under discussion for many months.

Soo Line Precipitates a Rate War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—As was predicted, the failure of the Soo line to come into the Chicago-St. Paul Association caused a rate war, which is now on. At a meeting last week the other lines agreed to fight the Soo, and to-day the fight began. A rate was put in from St. Paul to the seaboard of $50. The regular prescribed rate is $28.50, so that the cut rate put in is $1 cheaper than the regular rate from Chicago. The cut rate was made entirely on the responsibility of the St. Paul lines, which claim that, connecting as they do with Canadian lines, they are obliged to meet the Soo's competition.

At a meeting of the new Western Passenger Association to-day it was decided to run several homeseekers' excursions under the rules provided for this class of business. No demoralization of rates is anticipated in this respect, as the excursions will be kept strictly within bounds if possible.

To Sell Elevated Structures.

The elevated railroad structures of Brooklyn are to be sold Dec. 11 for unpaid taxes. The sale will be made by Register of Arrears F. W. Hinrichs. The roads have not been able to secure an injunction against the sale. The information to sell the structures was reached yesterday at a conference between Corporation Counsel McDonald, Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge, the Register of Arrears, and President Harkness of the Department of Assessments.

The elevated railroads demur to the payment of the taxes assessed on them on the ground that the introduction of the trolley has impaired their revenues. They claim that the Common Council broke faith with them in giving the surface roads the right to establish rapid transit.

Scandinavians East-Bound.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Every road running east from Chicago had representatives at the Nickel Plate Station yesterday afternoon to count the number of Scandinavian excursionists leaving for New-York. By actual count there were 590 passengers in the two sections. Passenger officials of Eastern lines are greatly aroused over the matter, and threaten all kinds of trouble. As the Nickel Plate Road ran the excursion properly authorized by Chairman Blanchard, the enmity is directed rather at the Central Traffic Association than at the officials of the railroad company.

Insolvent Traction Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day granted an injunction restraining the Union Traction Company from collecting any debts or transferring any stock, and in a few days he will appoint a receiver to take charge of the company's assets. The company was organized only a year ago, and capitalized at $1,500,000, but it now goes into the hands of a receiver for a debt of $166.66, due Luther Shafer of Rutherford for office rent.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul earnings for the fourth week in November were $906,804, against $745,995 in 1894, an increase of $160,809. Estimated gross earnings of the Rock Island for the month of November were $1,399,773, as compared with earnings of the same period last year showing an increase of $5,311.

Panama and Pacific Mail.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, had a conference with C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, yesterday, at which the terms of the new traffic agreement between the two companies were discussed. It is probable that the agreement will be signed within a few days.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A charter was granted at the State Department in Harrisburg yesterday to the Bellefont and Clearfield Railroad Company, capital, $1,100,000. The line will be constructed from a point near Milesburg, in Centre County, Penn., to a point at or near Clearfield in Clearfield County. The length of the road will be fifty-five miles. The President is Charles W. Wilhelm of Reading, and the Directors are James Harris, David M. Butts, L. T. Munson, John J. Walsh, and Henry Breckenhoff of Bellefont, and A. V. Hoyt of Phillipsburg.

—About two weeks ago the Western Passenger Association in Chicago appointed a committee of three to make a recommendation as to what the salary of Chairman Caldwell should be, in view of the extension of the association territory from the Missouri River to Denver, and also on account of placing the new Transcontinental Association in his charge. The committee, it is understood, has prepared a report recommending an increase in Mr. Caldwell's salary from $7,500 to $10,000 a year.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, whose certificate of necessity is prerequisite to the construction of any surface railroad in the State, met at the City Hall in Buffalo yesterday to consider the petition of the Buffalo Traction Company, of which the Hon. Tom Johnson of Cleveland is chief promoter. Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell made the first argument in favor of the application.

—Controller John Scott of the Northern Pacific Railroad has issued a financial statement which shows that the company's gross earnings in October were $2,707,935; operating expenses, $1,145,055, and net earnings, $1,562,879, an increase of $379,950.

—A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the anthracite coal-carrying companies will be held in this city next Friday to consider the question of freight rates on hard coal from the mines to Chicago.

—Charles Kennedy, for the last few years General Agent for the passenger department of the Rock Island Road, has been appointed General Eastern Passenger Agent of that road.

—Between five and six millions of the Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, and a fair proportion of the stock, have been deposited under the new reorganization plan.

—A dispatch from St. Paul says that Jule M. Hannaford, General Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific, has been offered the first Vice Presidency of the Erie Railway.

—All efforts have now been abandoned to get the Southern Pacific into the Western Immigrant Clearing House at present.

—A meeting of the new Atchison Directors will be held to-day to consider the appointment of a Second Vice President.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

SUIT TO PREVENT CONSOLIDATION

Case of the Chicago Gas Trust Before a Federal Judge—Opening Argument Made.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The case of Pitt Barrows, who wants a Federal court injunction to prevent the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies composing the famous trust, came before Judge Showalter this morning in the United States District Court. James B. Lowrie, William A. Butler and Mr. Joline of New York appeared for the plaintiff. The trust was represented by ex-Attorney General Hunt of Illinois, Frederick S. Winston, J. R. Custer and Mr. Griffin.

The morning session was wholly occupied by Mr. Lowrie's opening argument and he had not finished when court took a recess. He held that the Chicago Gas Trust Company was prejudged by the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, which operated as a perpetual injunction against the trust corporation holding any shares of stock owned by the several operating companies. He declared that the trust deed was an unlawful, tricky, and evasive subterfuge, resorted to regardless of the charter requirements of the companies and the laws of Illinois.

Mr. Lowrie continued his argument at the afternoon session. He said his client was not opposed to any plan which could rehabilitate the Chicago Company, according to law. The plan which was now in contemplation, he asserted, was not such a plan. In it the word "consolidate" appeared several times, and such consolidation had been expressly forbidden by the decree of the Illinois courts, confirmed by the Supreme Court. He then took up the charters of the various companies, one by one, seeking to prove that each expressly forbade the grantee from entering into any combination with any other company.

He also objected strenuously to the rules made by the committee which was seeking to reorganize the company. These rules, he said, absolved the members from all responsibility—put matters into such shape, in fact, that any member of the committee could relegate his entire powers to any employe of the gas companies, no matter how humble, with such an arrangement what security had the bondholders?

To-morrow morning ex-Attorney General Hunt will present the case for the gas companies.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Attorney General Hancock returned to Albany this afternoon and in answer to an inquiry said he would hear the attorneys in the application directed against the Chicago gas companies Dec. 11.

Mr. Hancock said he knew nothing except what he saw in the newspapers about a reported intention on his part to bring suit against the Sugar Trust.

He denied the story sent out from Syracuse two days ago to the effect that Attorney E. N. Wilson of that city had filed, with him a petition on behalf of the John Moore Company and Andrews Brothers of Syracuse, and Thomas Kingsford's Sons of Oswego, against the American Sugar Refining Company, asking that the trust be prohibited from doing business in New-York State. Mr. Hancock said no such papers had been filed with him.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its 4 per cent. bonds and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

NOT READY TO PROSECUTE LATHROP

The Investigation into the Conduct of Clinton Prison Postponed Against the Wishes of the Superintendent.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The hearing on the charges made against Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, has been postponed until Dec. 16, the prosecution not being ready to proceed to-day.

Commissioner Elon R. Brown of Watertown, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to take the testimony in the charges which were preferred by ex-Congressman Wever of Plattsburg, and ex-Sheriff White of Clinton County opened the proceedings this morning in the Attorney General's office.

Gen. Lathrop, the Wardens of the State prisons, and Senator-elect Brackett of Saratoga, counsel for Superintendent Lathrop, were present. No one directly representing the prosecution was in attendance.

Deputy Attorney General Kisselburg, who is to represent the State at the hearing before the commissioner, asked that the matter be postponed until Dec. 10, as Messrs. Wheeler and Woodward of Plattsburg, counsel for the prosecution, had other professional engagements and could not proceed until that time.

Mr. Brackett protested against delay saying that the charges should be disposed of speedily. He wished to have the testimony on both sides all in before the Legislature convened. The defense was ready to proceed at once, and he had put aside all other matters in order that he could give this his attention.

Commissioner Brown said the request for postponement was not unreasonable.

Mr. Brackett added that if such was the case, he would attend to several matters which he had refused to consider, and would therefore be compelled to ask that if a postponement was had it be until Dec. 17.

Commissioner Brown finally fixed upon Dec. 16 as the date for commencing the taking of testimony. The Commissioner directed the attendance of counsel to the question as to his authority to have prisoners in the different prisons brought to Albany as witnesses.

PRINCETON-RUTGERS FEUD ENDED

Trouble Caused by a Cannon Years Ago Almost Forgotten.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 3.—The appearance of the members of the Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs of Princeton College here to-night marks a new era in the two colleges. For nearly a quarter of a century there has been no love lost between Rutgers and Princeton.

The ill-feeling began many years ago. The Princetonians had a cannon on their campus and it was their delight to tell the Rutgers men when they met how they had Rutgers's cannon. This went on for years till Rutgers determined to bring the cannon here and they did it. The deed was done on a dark night in the '70s. A number of the wilder spirits of Rutgers took teams and drove to Princeton. They invaded the college grounds and from under the noses of the sleeping dormitory students possessed themselves of what they had been told was a relic of Rutgers.

The next morning a delegation from Princeton's University came here and demanded the cannon, calling on the police for help. The police got the gun and stored it safely away. Then Dr. McCosh took a hand in the controversy and wrote to Dr. Campbell, who replied in caustic language.

Princeton finally secured the cannon.

Since then there has been no feeling of brotherly love between the two institutions, but it is now thought that bygones will be allowed to be bygones and that a better feeling will prevail as a result of the banjo club's visit.

Lunch Cars on All Trains.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Third-class dining cars are to be tried on the Great Northern Railway between London and Leeds. Why should there not be good lunch cars on all of our great railway lines? Other people than those who ride in palace cars grow hungry on the journey.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A FIFTH AVENUE PARCEL BRINGS A GOOD PRICE.

Sale of a Boulevard Block Front and Business Property—Many Auction Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, with Frederick Southack & Co., for Martin & Brother to Gen. Lloyd S. Brice, the four-story brownstone building at 293 Fifth Avenue, east side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, 24.7 by 100, at $155,000.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Furniss estate the block front on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, extending eastward to the old Bloomingdale Road. The dimensions of the plot are 201.10 by 163.8½ by 226.1 2-3 by 61.1.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh have bought from heirs of the Stewart estate the plot, 75 by 102.8, on the north side of West Third Street, 50 feet west of Greene Street. The plot adjoins the one recently bought by the same purchasers from ex-Judge Russell and other Stewart heirs. The Messrs. Gutwillig and Hirsh now have a plot taking in the entire front on Wooster Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 200.8 by 150 feet on Third Street, and 46 feet on Fourth Street, with large interior gore. Beginning next May, large modern business buildings will be erected on the plot.

The firm of Richard M. Montgomery have sold for the estate of Thomas MacMullen the property at 41 Beaver Street, 22 by 100, to George S. Nicholas, the owner of the adjoining building, 48 Beaver Street.

The Horgan & Slattery Company have sold to Robert Main at $37,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling, 814 West End Avenue, 20 by 80.

Mr. Samuel Cohen has sold to Mathias Adams at $3,400 the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 530 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. B. Altman & Brother have bought from Thomas B. Kerr at $37,500 each, 131 and 133 West Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 84. The firm now have a plot measuring 118.9 feet on Sixth Avenue, 302 feet on Nineteenth Street, and 272 feet on Eighteenth Street.

Mr. James McCaffrey has exchanged the five-story flat at 145 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9, with W. Harris, for the five-story flat, with store, 372 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 105. The latter flat has been sold for Mr. McCaffrey by Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Smith.

Mr. William Buhler has sold to Christian Kruse one of his four-story stone front dwellings on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Alexander Brothers, at $31,500, the four-story brick building, with store, 59 Grand Street, south side, between Wooster Street and West Broadway, 22 by 67.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, at $22,800, to Mrs. E. E. Madigan, the five-story brick flat, 152 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 320 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. George R. Read sold, in partition, to E. N. Crosby, at $9,100, the two-story brick building, 33 Sheriff Street, west side, 153 feet south of Delancey Street, 21.10½ by 100.

Mr. William S. Lalor sold, to Frank L. Weinheimer, at $22,950, the five-story brick flat, 82 Christopher Street, south side, 125.1 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25.4 by 64.2 by 25.5 by 59.2.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mrs. Anna M. Smith, at $1,640, the lot on the west side of Worth Street, 108.57 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 94.26 by 25.08 by 94.26.

Mr. John S. Mapes sold, under foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, at $1,625, the lot adjoining to the south on Worth Street, 25.02 by 94.26 by 25.03 by 94.26. He also sold, under foreclosure, to E. Stone, at $6,350, the plot on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 97.26 feet west of Worth Street, 97.20 by 146.51 by irregular, with two-story frame cottage.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to S. Greenfeld, at $16,000, the five-story brick tenement, 391 Houston Street, south side, 79.9 feet west of Sheriff Street, 19.10 by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to Bertha Herbst, at $9,750, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 79 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 419 East Fifteenth Street, north side, 319 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, Astor leasehold.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sales, as follows: 1,016 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 176 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 226 to 236 West Thirty-second Street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenue, 125 by 98.9, with six four-story brick tenements, with stores in front and coal yard in rear.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, plot of 2,263 acres on the east side of Northern Avenue, private road, 380 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, the right, &c., of the Four-in-Hand Club to a spring and 644-1,000 acre adjoining; also, to a semi-circular piece of land at entrance of King's Bridge Road; also, to a dock and three private roads. Due on judgment, $15,050.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 58 Walker Street, north side, 153 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story brick building; also, 91 West Seventeenth Street, extending to 20 West Eighteenth Street, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 184, with four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on Seventeenth Street and two-story private stable on Eighteenth Street.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 2,069 Second Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,350; on prior mortgage, $7,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, Lorillard Street, west side, 128.6½ feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,840.

By Strong & Ireland, receiver's sale, 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street, south side, between First and Second Avenues, 38.8 by 94.10, two five-story brick and brownstone tenements.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 39.5 1-7 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 39.5 1-7 by 80, two five-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $7,865.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Winthrop Parker, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,865.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 148 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 168 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,250.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 228 to 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 352 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 170 by 100.11, with foundation for five flats. Due on judgment, $32,640; on prior mortgage, $61,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sales, the right, title, and interest of Herman Masche to plot on east side of Anthony Avenue, 80.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 142.45 by 52.06 by 127.95; also the right, title, and interest of Patrick P. Halpin to the northeast corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame tenements, with stores.

By R. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 35 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 194.3½ feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard M. Montgomery, auction sale, 113 to 121 Manhattan Avenue, the last being the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, four three-story brick and stone dwellings, the interior ones each 18 by 40 by 50 and the corner 20 by 40 by 50.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 225 East one Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 99.11, five-story and basement brick and stone flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Devoe Street, by John F. Kaiser of Ogden Avenue, near Devoe Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, by Hallock & Hohoff of 8 East Forty-second Street, for a seven-story [illegible]

Jackson Avenue, east side, 183.6 feet south of Columbia Street, by Nicholas S. Lalor of 146 Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Boston Post Road, east side, one-quarter mile from King's Bridge Road West, by John P. and Margaret Molloy of Boston Turnpike, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $1,400.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, by heirs of Astor estate, owners, and John M. Goetchius, part owner, of 52 West Fifty-eighth Street, one-story frame brick, and iron shed; cost, $600.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, by J. L. Morgan & Co., 47 Fulton Street, lessees, and David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, by W. H. Thiemann of Cromwell Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 158 West Thirty-sixth Street, (rear,) by Thomas F. Holding of Bath Beach, L. I., alterations to a three-story workshop and lodging house; cost, $100.

No. 1,848 and 1,850 Lexington Avenue, by E. W. Larner of 1,850 Lexington Avenue, alterations to two three-story and basement brick stores and dwellings; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

16TH ST, 216 East; Aaron Carter and others, executors of Catharine S. Trow, to George W. Hamill $17,175
32D ST, s s, 215.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 98.9; John Stewart and wife to Dora L. Speckman 12,700
80TH ST, s s, 580.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; David Thomson, referee, to Jesse C. Bennett, executor of Frank L. Fisher 5,600
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 64th St, 25.5x100; Joseph A. Thompson, referee, to George Ehret 15,000
WEST END, OR 11TH, AV, s e corner of 68th St, 100.5x125; Charles Horn and wife to Alexander A. Jordan 1
8TH ST, n s, 329 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Francis Crawford and wife to Ernest H. Herb 44,000
6TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.3; Margaretta Card and husband to Frank Tilford 1
76TH ST, 21 West; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Robert F. Tysen 1
46TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 10th Av, 20x 100.5; Marie Martin to Charles Martin. SAME PROPERTY; Hugh Lahey and wife to Marie Martin 1
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 175x58 to old private road; Frank L. Smith and wife to H. Ives Smith and Perez M. Stewart 1
80TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; David Thomson, referee, to Jesse C. Bennett, executor, &c., of Frank L. Fisher 5,000
61ST ST, s s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Marie Lukasch to Wilhelmina Lotze 12,250
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 45th St, 25x95; Annie Moss, executrix, &c., of David Moss, to Morris Goldstein 2,700
57TH AV, e s, 89.9 ft n of 41st St, .07x100x .05½x100; Robert Graves and others to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee 4,000
73D ST, 202 East; Elias Kempner to Simon Frankenthaler 17,250
59TH ST, e s, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Mary A. King 4,000
AVENUE A, e s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 25x 79.8; Hulda Wittner to Helena V. Bruck, exchange property and .....
95TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 90x100.8; William C Browning, Edward F. and John H. Browning, and wives to Judson S. Todd 63,250
111TH ST, s s, 78.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.10x100.11; George F. Westfall and Otto J. Eggers, executors of Diedrich Westfall, to Louise C. Mohiman 2,250
SAME PROPERTY; executors of Albert Hahn and Albert G. C. Hahn, individually, to same 2,500
131ST ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; John Hainey and wife to Adolph Balschun 1
MADISON AV, 1,564; Sanford B. Stifter to Oscar Stern 1
112TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; George Landon, referee, to Marcello H. Barlatti 1,500
111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; T. Foster Gaines and wife to same 1
3D AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, 20.5x irregular; Theodore Sattler and wife to Herman Rausch 1
133D ST, n s, 50 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Felix Levy and wife to Marie Lukach 21,500
117TH ST and Lexington Av, s w corner, 23.11x100.11x24x100.11; Howard D. Hamm to Lesley Hamm 65,000
105TH ST, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, 60x100.11xirregular; Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery to Horgan & Slattery Company, to property and BRADHURST AV, 112 and 114; John Stewart to George W. Welss 1
113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Thomas H. Wilcox and wife to Marie Hartmann 1
150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 102.2x 99.11x102.2x99.11, and other property; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to John L. Salmon 50,600
AMSTERDAM AV, 852; William Stewart and wife to Rosa Docter 25,000
127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg to James Reynolds and another 10
AMSTERDAM AV and 106th St, n w corner, 100.11x100; Edward I. Browne, trustee, &c., to Gustavus L. Lawrence 72,500
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Solomon F. Higgins, referee, to Johanna Hirschberg 4,000
107TH AV, w s, 45.11 ft s of 184th St, 22.1 x100; James J. Rooney to Annie Rooney. SHERMAN AV, n w corner of Isham St, 359 ft to Emerson St x200x100x50x150 to Isham St x100; Daniel B. Freedman to John L. Cadwalader 10
161ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 94.6x25.1x97.3; Richard T. Irwin and wife to Robert C. Winters 5,000
162D ST, 453 West; Emma Berlan to Richard P. Messiter 1
3D AV or BOSTON ROAD, e s, 28 ft n of 140th St, 28x99x25x111.7; Samuel Smith to Margaret Hitchcock, ½ part 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 177 ft s of 169th St, 32x150; Jacob Siegel, Sr., and wife to Jacob Siegel, Jr. 10
FOREST AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x175 to Jackson Av x100; Jessie L. Emrick to Hamilton McLaughlin 1
LOT 41, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 23d Ward; Hugh Lennon to Susan Lennon 1
TIFFANY ST, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x125; Thomas L. Gillingham and wife to William A. Sales 4,300
ROAD FROM KING'S BRIDGE TO West Farms, s s, Lot 142, map of lands of heirs of William Powell-Fordham; Solomon Oberfelder to Fannie Oberfelder. 175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x108; William Ruland to James A. Lynch 100
177TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, 90x100; Edward Corrody and wife to Euretta L. Clocke 17,000
177TH ST, same property; Euretta L. Clocke to Edward Corrody and wife. WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, 53 ft s of lane leading to Hunt's Point Road, near Union Reformed Dutch Church, 52x208x52x218.5; Dellipina Ackerly to John H. Hamm and wife 5
PEROT ST, n corner of Sedgwick Av, 246x99.10x24.6x100; John A. Prigge and wife to Kate C. Hemphill 4,700
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 493.6 ft n e of Terrace View Avenue, 50x 65; Julius Goldschmidt and wife to Alida B. Ballou 2,000
GREENWICH AV, 105; Robert L. Wensley, referee, to Emanuel G. Bach 7,500
SAME PROPERTY; Emanuel G. Bach to Edward Gottheimer 9,100
BLEECKER ST, 105; the executors of J. Josepha Neill to Heilner & Wolf 12,000
SUFFOLK ST, w s, Lot 1,666, map of James Delancey, 25x100; the executrix of John Eichler to Aaron Adler and Abraham Blumberg 85,000
3D AV, 456; Annie Moss, executor of David Moss, to Morris Goldstein, ½ part 20,750
SUFFOLK ST, e s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x80; Henry H. Haight to Barnett Levy 1,875
25TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x 98.9; Frederick Meyer and wife to Henry Meyer 10
24TH ST, s s, 448 ft e of 10th Av, 14.8x 80; Hannah L. Sabin to Angelino Sartirano, leasehold, interest 1
34TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Horgan & Slattery Company to Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery 3,800
34TH ST, 413 to 421 West; also 427 West 31st St; Judson S. Todd to Henry B. Stacey 1
33D ST, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Charles Rohe, Jr., to Gertrude Rohe 10,000
LOT 180, map of Arden property; Lily L. Shipman to William P. Anderson 1
AVENUE E, s e corner of 8th St, 216x 205x108x irregular; Sarah E. Austin and others to Michael O'Connell 1
ELM ST, s s, Lots 33 and 34, map of S. S. Haight, (Westchester,) 50x100; Mary L. Steinegar to John G. Parker 810
ROAD FROM WESTECHESTER TO East Chester, s s, 11 line of land of Israel H. Watson, 268.7x irregular, all title; Daniel B. Freedman to Edward H. Landon 1
EAST BROADWAY, 82; Saville Levin to Paul E. Boehm 10
DIVISION ST, 59; Barnett Levy and Louis Levy and wives to Nathan Schiessel 25,250
MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 19.9x60; Cresenz Merk to Harris Dumbinsky 23,750
MONROE ST, 262; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wives to Ida Solinger 16,000
CARMINE ST, 70; the executors of David Moss to Morris Goldstein, ½ part 10
11TH ST, 519 East; Frederick W. Arnold, referee, to Isabella Wilson 1,775
AVENUE D, s w corner of 10th St, 24x 83; the executors of Constance Gabel to Samuel Gans 27,550
36TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Patrick Walton to Anna T. Walton 21,000
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 106th St, 50.11x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to William Hennessey 16,000
32D ST, 366 West; Alfred Chirney and wife to Dora L. Speckman 44,000
12,000

Recorded Leases.

RIEGER, Christian, to John H. Queen; 414 Willis Av, 3 5-12 years $540, $600
COHEN, Jacob, to Joseph Wolf and Solomon Schwinger; store, &c., 123 Broome St, 3 years 900
DEVINE, George H., to Giovanni Re; store, &c., 254 Elizabeth St, 3 years 720
BELDON, Charles A., to George F. Vetter Sons; 35-37 West 23d St, 5 years..15,000, 16,000
WILLIAMS, George N., Jr., to Max Wertheimer; 19 East 91st St, 3 years 1,700

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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HOFFMAN BROTHERS, REAL ESTATE, 4 and 6 Warren St.

HUGHES, Brian G., to Hogan Brothers; store, &c., s w corner of 3d Av and 141st St, 5 years 1,800
FOOTE, Margaret L., to Henry Lindemeyer & Sons; 20 Beekman St, 3 years .. 5,000
BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Michael Silverman; store, s e corner of Henry and Clinton Sts, 5 7-12 years 900
FERRETTI, Louisa and Angiolina, to A. Caroselli; 16 Roosevelt St, 4 8-12 years.. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Aaron, and another to Magdalena Eichler, executrix; w s of Suffolk St, Lot 1,666, map of Delancy estate, 5 years.. $4,500
ASCHE, Henry S., and another to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; w s of Clinton Av, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St, installments 2,600
BALSCHUN, Adolph, to John Harney; n s of 131st St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 5,500
BALLOU, Alida B., to Julius Goldschmidt; n w s of King's Bridge Av, 493.6 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years 6,000
BOGART, Mary E., to Julia E. Swords; w s of Washington Av, 137.5 ft n of Quarry Road, 5 years 1,000
BAUDOUINE, Charles A., and wife to John H. Duncan; s s of 54th St, 42.6 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 10,000
CONKLING, Maria L., and another to Lee W. Groves; s s of Catharine St, 50 ft w of Oak St, 2 years 1,000
COSTELLO, Mary, to Mary A. Costello; 205 Hester St, security 1,000
CLARK, Eunice L. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 East 82d St, 8 years 12,000
CARROLL, Patrick J., and another to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 153d St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, installments 8,750
DUPIGNAC, Frank J., and wife to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of White St, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 2 years 40,000
DUMBINSKY, Harris, to Cresenz Merk; n w corner of Madison and Birmingham Sts, installments 13,000
DOCTER, Rosa, to M. Bergh Brown; w s of 100th St, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 3 years 18,000
EURING, Brothers, to Joseph Bollender; 613 East 157th St, 3 years 1,400
FLOYD, Frederick W., and wife to W. J. Shaw; 175 West 87th St, 3 years..... 1,500
MAHON, Jessie F., and another to Johanna Hauptmann; n s of 53d St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 500
FRANKENTHALER, Simon, to Elias Kempner; 202 East 73d St, installments. 1,700
SAME and wife to Elizabeth Betz; 202 East 73d St, 5 years..... 10,000
GANS, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 154 Avenue C, 5 years. 10,000
GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Joseph

CONLIN SOLE APPLICANT

Police Commissioners Cite Him to an Examination Friday.

NEW RULES MADE FOR PROMOTION

Seniority, Meritorious Work, and Superior Capacity the Principal Points — The New Lists of Eligibles.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the following rules for promotion in the department were adopted:

First—Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police on the grounds of seniority, meritorious police service, and superior capacity.

Second—Promotions shall be made as follows: Sergeants of police shall be selected from patrolmen assigned to duty as Roundsmen, Captains from among the Sergeants, Inspectors from among the Captains, Deputy Chief of Police from among Inspectors and Captains, Chief of Police from among Deputy Chief, Inspectors, and Captains.

Third—All promotions shall be made from eligible lists for each grade, prepared at such times as the Board of Police shall direct.

Fourth—Eligible lists shall contain the names of those candidates who have obtained a rating of 75 or over out of a maximum of 100. The maximum shall consist of the total of the following elements: Meritorious police service and seniority, 65; superior capacity, 35.

Fifth—The rating for meritorious police service and seniority shall be determined by the Board of Police, and shall be based upon past records for integrity, efficiency, and zeal in the department, ability and success as commanding officers, intelligence and discretion in the performance of duty, personal character and standing as private citizens, special gallant or commendable service, involving hazard or danger, the successful detection and punishment of criminals, reports of superior officers, length of service in the department, and in general a full and complete consideration of the officer's record in the department, giving, in all cases where other considerations are equal, the advantage to seniority.

Sixth—The rating for superior capacity shall be determined by a competitive examination held under the direction of the Police Board. This examination shall be practical in its character and consist of a careful investigation as to the candidate's knowledge of the laws of the State of New-York in regard to the suppression of crime, preservation of the peace, the apprehension of criminals, and practice in the minor courts; the ordinances of the city, minor military tactics, rules and regulations of the department, and such other practical subjects as may be added from time to time by order of the Board of Police.

Commissioner Andrews recommended the adoption of the rules and moved that Acting Chief Conlin be cited to appear before the Board of Commissioners at noon Friday to be examined for the position of Chief. The motion was passed.

Under the new rules, all members of the force can ask to be examined for promotion, but the Commissioners will decide whether they shall be cited for examination.

Commissioner Grant said yesterday that promotions would be made as rapidly as possible from now on. "We first want to appoint the Chief," he said. "Conlin is the only man who has applied so far to be examined. After that we may appoint the Inspectors, but we may first have the examinations for Captains, there are so many vacancies of Captains and so few Captains to compete for Inspectorships.

"We have three acting Inspectors now and we will appoint five altogether. The Deputy Chief will not be appointed until after the first of the year, but the other promotions will be made pretty soon now."

Capt. Julius Grant of the Madison Street Station and Capt. Adam Cross of Leonard Street, it is said, stand a good chance for being made Inspectors. Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh will be confirmed, it is said. It is also understood that Acting Capt. O'Brien will be left in charge of the Detective Bureau.

Treasurer Andrews received from the National Horse Show Association a check for $350, the amount of the first, second, and third prizes won by the mounted police at Madison Square Garden. The policemen who were awarded the prizes will be allowed to receive the money subject to a deduction of 20 per cent., which goes into the Pension Fund.

Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who was arrested Saturday last for being drunk, was ordered to be examined by the Board of Surgeons. Commissioner Roosevelt said it had been reported that Goodwin was insane, but he had heard that the policeman was suffering from delirium tremens. Goodwin's trial before the board is set for to-morrow, but it will probably be adjourned.

Acting Chief Conlin reported a little shake-up among patrolmen for the good of the service. The following men were transferred to the Broadway squad: John Hughes and John W. Pinckley of West Thirtieth Street, Michael H. Foley of King's Bridge, Bernard Kelleher of Macdougal Street, Patrick Bradley of East Twenty-second Street, Charles Stevens of Church Street, John Hessian of Fifth Street, and Michael J. Birmingham of West Fiftieth Street. All are six-foot men.

"In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes."—From President Cleveland's Message.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TWELVE PAGES. It contains:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—What Mr. Cleveland has to say to Congress.
THE CZAR HAS COME BACK—Another House of Representatives ruled by Reed's iron will.
LITTLE LEFT FOR RAIDERS—Places in the prisons come under the civil service law.
LONDON AND THE SULTAN—He could not have resisted demands if the powers were united.
RISE IN MINING STOCKS—No abatement to the boom on the Colorado Exchanges.
RETIRE THE GREENBACKS—Controller Eckels urges that the Treasury notes be canceled.
THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY—Numerous recommendations made by Secretary Herbert.
QUINCY'S CHANCES GOOD—Democrats will probably elect the Mayor of Boston.
THE CORPORATIONS SAY NO—Voorhees will not be President of the New-Jersey Senate.
BARBARA AUB A PERJURER—A most extraordinary conclusion of a trial in New-York City.
SEEN IN DECEMBER SKIES—Journeying of the sun and other heavenly bodies during the month.
SECRETARY SMITH'S WORK—Review of the labors of the Interior Department.
CONDITION OF THE ARMY—Annual report of the Secretary of War.
CUSTOMS OF THE TIBETANS—How China takes a hand in making and unmaking Lamas.
ALEXANDRE DUMAS DEAD—The most highly appreciated of the world's dramatists.
FOR NATIONAL EXPENSES—Estimates of Cabinet officers of appropriations required.
THIRSTED SEVEN DAYS—Terrible suffering of eight men adrift in a boat.
MORE ARMENIANS KILLED—Turks unite with the Kurds in a massacre at Tamzara.
LIVE STOCK SHOW ENDED—It has proved a success in New-York City.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Drying of Cows, by Henry Stewart; Feeding Potatoes to Farm Animals; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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TRACTION COMPANY FACTS

PRESIDENT OF THE BROADWAY LINE TESTIFIES.

He Tells the Assembly Committee How the Roads Are Run and What They Jointly Earn.

The Metropolitan Traction Company was the subject of the inquiry yesterday by the Assembly Special Committee on Street Railways.

H. H. Vreeland, President and General Manager of the company, said the company was formed May 28, 1894, chiefly by consolidation of other companies. The trackage of the company's lines was about 140 miles. Between 32 and 34 miles of this were operated by cable and electricity, the latter by underground bar conductors.

"In New-York," Mr. Vreeland said, "we prefer the underground electric system, although it is much more expensive to construct. Ours is the only road in this country operated in this way. It is largely experimental. There are five miles of this system in operation now, and there are fifteen cars running on the Lenox Avenue line propelled by electricty.

"The maximum speed attained is twelve miles an hour. Our company is operating 300 cable cars, the speed being to a great extent regulated by the density of street traffic."

Mr. Vreeland explained that collisions were caused on the cable roads by a strand of the cable wire loosening behind the grip and forcing the car along until the power house was notified to stop the cable, signal boxes for that purpose being placed along the line at intervals of 500 feet.

"It was impossible to run more cars, but new cars have been ordered, and would be put into service as soon as certain terminal changes now making were completed.

"On the Broadway line the men worked nine hours and fifteen minutes a day.

The system of transfers, Mr. Vreeland said, was comprehensive and adequate. The Broadway line issued transfers to all cross-town lines running to the ferries, with the exception of the Twenty-third Street line. Under the transfer system a passenger on the Broadway line could ride nine and a half miles for 5 cents.

The Broadway line issued on Nov. 26, 87,803 transfers, and on Nov. 29, 84,215. The daily average is 80,000, or 30,000,000 a year, which, Mr. Vreeland said, represented $1,500,000 in fares.

"The transfer system is used mainly by working people," said he, "and, in our opinion, we give the working people of New-York $1,000,000 a year in car fares."

The company's capital stock was $16,500,000 and its bonded debt, $8,400,000. The company paid the city last year $182,000 as percentage of its receipts.

Referring to a law proposed last Winter to compel companies to give each passenger a seat, Mr. Vreeland said that it was impracticable in this city under the present conditions.

"If that was in force now," he said, "200,000 people would be unable to-night to get home from their work in lower New-York. It would be impossible to run cars enough to give each passenger a seat."

In reference to consolidation of companies, Mr. Vreeland said that the operating expenses have been materially reduced by it, and that if it had not been done it would have been impossible for the companies to have existed and furnished the people the present facilities.

The company's gross receipts for the last fiscal year were approximately $6,000,000. It paid yearly about $165,000 in city taxes and in all character of taxes $439,933.07. Last year a 3 per cent. dividend was paid.

The chief cost of constructing a cable line, Mr. Vreeland said, was not that of laying rails and constructing the cable conduit, but of relaying gas and water pipes, pneumatic tubes, and electric and other conduits.

He said no complaint of injury by electrolysis had been made along the line of the Lenox Avenue electric road, and there could not be any, for there was no possibility of escape to the earth of any part of the motor current.

After recess, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is counsel for the Third Avenue Cable Company, appeared before the committee and announced that Albert J. Elias, President of the company, was indisposed and could not appear until to-day.

Counsel Wade tried to get George J. Gould on the telephone.

Col. Hain, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, told Mr. Wade President Gould would be on hand to-morrow morning.

The committee then adjourned until this morning, when President Elias will be called as a witness.

SALE OF BEER ON SUNDAY

The Excise Reform Association's Submission Bill—No Liquor to Be Placed on Sale.

The Excise Reform Association has finished its Sunday Submission Excise bill and submitted it to the Chamber of Commerce Excise Committee. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT

For the submission to the people in cities of the first class of the question, Shall wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. A special election shall be held in each city of the first class in this State on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, in the year 1896, at which election the following question shall be submitted to the duly qualified electors in such city:

Shall wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?

The votes upon such question shall be canvassed and returned to the proper County Clerks in like manner as is provided by law for the canvassing of votes by County Clerks of votes upon a proposition or question submitted to the electors of a county only.

Section 2. The County Board of Canvassers of each county to which such returns are made shall determine whether the said question has been answered in the affirmative or the negative in each city of the first class within such county.

Such determination shall be reduced to writing, signed, filed, and recorded and published in like manner as is provided by law shall be done upon the determination of a question submitted to the voters of a county only.

Section 3. If the result of such vote in any city as shown by such determination of the county canvassers respecting such city shall show a majority of affirmative votes, then the sale of wine, ale, and beer between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M. on Sunday shall be lawful in such city, subject to all the provisions of the excise law as to the sale of ale, wine, and beer at other times.

FURNISH SERVANTS BY TELEGRAPH

St. Bartholomew's Church's Plan and Instruction for Housekeepers.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, has devised a way whereby housekeepers can obtain servants with little trouble and at the same time work can be given, without delay, to first-class domestics. The following card has been sent out:

"To be hung near your A. D. T. call box. When you require a cook, butlet, coachman, or other help, male or female, call a messenger and send telegram by Western Union Telegraph Company to the following address: St. Bartholomew's Parish Employment Bureau, 209 East Forty-second Street. No charge for telegram or messenger service."

It is found that the best class of servants will go to the church bureau, as they find positions in the homes of Christian people. Another card will be sent out in a few days to the principal business houses of the city to furnish salesmen and saleswomen, clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, &c. Only persons are recommended who can furnish the very best of references. This bureau has the patronage of some of New-York's wealthiest people and those who stand highest in society and business circles. It is doing much good in providing work for people instead of giving them money and making them dependent.

TO EDUCATE NEW-YORK GIRLS

President Hall to Deliver One of a Series of Lectures in This City.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clarke University, Worcester, Mass., will deliver an address next Friday evening, at Columbia College, to those interested in the education of girls, in New-York City. Dr. Hall will speak on, "Some Recent Applications of Psychology to Teaching."

The meeting at Columbia College is one of a series which has been arranged by a committee consisting of Principals and teachers of girls' private schools, aided by the Dean of Barnard College. The Committee of Arrangements consists of the following persons: Lois A. Bangs, Annie L. Barber, Helen Dawes Brown, Elizabeth Ely, Louise H. Kelsey, Emily J. Smith, and Martha A. Thompson.

The present committee is now enlarging itself to sixty members, half of whom are to be laywomen, interested in the education of girls from a non-professional point of view, and half teachers.

It is expected soon to form an association of mothers and teachers, having for its object the promotion of the thorough education of New-York girls.

Unexpected Relief.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. De Fadd—The latest fashion is to have the piano built into the wall.

Mr. De Fadd (wearily)—Well, that's sensible. Let's wall up ours.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid, or chamberwork and to do sewing; good city and personal references. S. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent young girl as chambermaid in a small family. Call, Monday, at 55 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 397 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid or waitress; private family. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.; seen between 9:30 and 11 and 5 and 6.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid; Protestant; willing and obliging; city reference. 257 East 20th St., care Miss Wall.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in all kinds of sewing; capable of waiting on a lady; best city references. 134 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse to growing children; experienced; best city reference. Word, 346 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; private family; best reference; willing and obliging. Galligan, 202 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.; seen between 9:30 and 11 and 5 and 6.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. M. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with children or other work; best city reference. R. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' best reference. L. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find situation for a competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting. Call, Wednesday, Dec. 4, from 10 to 12, at 5 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; five years' city references; willing to assist with other work. B. G., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; reference. A. G., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, Wednesday morning, 4 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent, willing, obliging; or help with washing; best city reference. 667 3d Av., fourth floor, back.

CHAMBERMAIDS and WAITRESSES.—By two young Swedish girls as chambermaids and waitresses. 153 East 29th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference. M. T., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERWORK.—By a respectable girl; three years' reference. 1,067 3d Av., 63d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl, North of Ireland as chambermaid; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. M. W., Box 300, 758 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young girl as chambermaid. Call, before 12, at 1 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and do waiting; two years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands waiting; best of city reference. N. H., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as parlormaid; best city reference. 252 West 39th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress, or general work for a small family; good cook; two and a half years' city reference; city or country. 319 East 30th St., near 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress alone, in private family, having very best references. Dollan's bell, 257 West 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in small family; five years' city reference. L. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlor maid; private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., Greagen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; excellent references. M. Ganley, 341 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman; or assist with any other work; good city reference. M. R., 82 East 40th St., care of Mulbey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference from first-class families. 101 West 40th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; capable of doing chamberwork or kitchenwork; willing and obliging; city or country; reference. Box B. E., 162 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a chambermaid who has lived with her for several years. Apply, Monday, Dec. 2, at 6 East 55th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—North German lady, Protestant, 26 years old, just arrived, who lived many years in England and France, perfect in both languages, as companion or with grown children. P. J., Advertising Agency, 215 Washington St., Hoboken.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place two women together in the country; excellent Scotch Protestant cook; no washing; other do chamberwork and waitress. Apply only after 1 P. M., at 10 West 35th St., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—By a capable and reliable woman; understands all branches of cooking; with respectable American family; either flat or private house; satisfactory city reference given. 217 West 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and baker in a private family; ladies requiring a steady woman and giving permanent position only apply; no washing; country preferred; best reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen, N. F. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds soups, meat, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; can serve luncheons, dinners; first-class baker; good reference. R., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. 905 6th Av. M. P.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; is willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference from her last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; city or country; good reference. 411 West 32d St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By Swedish cook and Irish butler; understand their duties in all branches; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife competent cook; husband competent butler; private family; best city references. French Couple, 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl, very economical, as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By French Swiss as cook; long experience; no objection to big family; best city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 47 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; can prepare company dinners and luncheons; economical and obliging; personal references. L. S., 906 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as excellent cook; a home more an object than high wages; city references. 116 East 11th St.; ring Whitten's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman in a private family; first-class baker and competent cook; city or country; would do coarse washing; good reference. J. T., 110 East 113th St.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years; wages, $18. 72 West 36th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls in a private family; one as cook; the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress. 826 Amsterdam Av., between 100th and 101st Sts.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references; wages from $50 to $60. A. G., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. A. R., 201 East 37th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Agnes, 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By an American young woman in a private family; competent cook; good baker; city or country; best city reference. A. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman in a private family; understands her business in all branches; first-class baker; city reference. Annie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; understands soups, game, and French cooking; first-class city reference. 436 West 34th St.; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; small private family; good baker; city reference; economical. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstram, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress; four years' reference from last place; present employer can be seen. 337 East 36th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; willing and agreeable; no objection to coarse washing; three years' best city reference. Advertiser, 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant North of Ireland girl as cook in private family; best personal reference. 313 East 59th St., second floor; ring bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; willing, obliging; best city reference. 314 West 49th St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; best city references. 1,685 Lexington Av.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city reference from last employers. 109 West 60th St.; ring Bartram's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing; city references. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German woman as good cook and laundress in a small family. 1,656 3d Av., two flights.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; good washer and ironer; city or country; best reference; 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. 308 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as cook where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Cook, 131 West 35th St., care of I. Halgren.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; young, reliable; excellent experience and city references. 1,601 Broadway, one flight, up.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city references. C. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; thoroughly competent; good baker; no objection to plain washing. 167 East 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do cooking in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. 120 West 49th St., Mooney's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced Swiss cook in a private family; wages, $30; best reference. A. L., 204 7th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook; plain washing; excellent baker; city or country; reference. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; personal reference. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman by the month or day; good city reference; terms moderate. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook for first-class people. 43 West 66th St.; ring Perdu's bell.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; is experienced; has good city reference. T., Box 42, 150 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook in American family; no objection to private boarding house. 308 East 49th St.; second flight up.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Good city reference. 46 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. 47 East 33d St.

COOK.—By good Swedish girl to go out by the day cooking. 330 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to washing; city reference. 258 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl; good cook and laundress; best city reference. 431 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; city or country; good city references. 345 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city references. Byrnes, 215 East 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman; go out by day or week as cook, to do cleaning, or any kind of work; city reference. M. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Work of any kind; scrubbing; good reference. Mrs. Gannon, 641 1st Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would take a few more customers; gowns, coats, riding habits, reception toilets, &c.; latest styles; models to show; tailor-made a specialty. 70 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman, having four years' experience in one place, to assist dressmaker in private families. N. A., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 455 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced Parisian dressmaker, latest styles, fancy wraps, jackets, evening wear, walking costumes; finest finish; $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; excellent fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodels equal to new; reference; terms, $1.75. D. L., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by day or week; good designer, cutter, fitter; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50; city references. 50 West 100th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Like few more engagements in private families before Christmas; good references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; expert cutter and fitter. 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class; by the day; $1 during December and January. Dressmaker, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for Swiss governess; highly recommended; teaches French, German, English, and music. 15 West 10th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (or resident,) permanent position. Governess, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well educated and experienced North German as nursery governess; takes entire charge of growing children; teaches German, assist in school lessons, music, sewing; first-class city references. Rudolph, 1,067 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady of experience desires a position in housekeeping, care of children, or in any position a lady could fill; would go South; highest references. Mrs. Arnold, 56 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced middle-aged American Protestant Christian unincumbered woman as practical housekeeper; is a competent dressmaker and nurse. Mills, 138 West 62d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK—COOK.—By a colored woman to do general housework; other as cook. 101 West 21st St. Bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters in a first-class family, one as kitchenmaid, the other as seamstress. 104 West 80th St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Englishwoman who can give good city and London reference; is a good packer and traveler; understands dressmaking and hairdressing. F. M. V., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; best city references; would like lady going abroad this Winter. Miss Bofard, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; pack costumes; travel; best city reference. V. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good packer; experienced traveler; hairdresser, manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; good dressmaker and hair dresser; English; good personal character; used to travel; age, 33. S. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; hairdressing and manicuring; capable and trustworthy. M. H., 136 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in all her duties; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; first-class seamstress; all kinds family sewing; dressmaking; best city reference. 117 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent woman; good traveler; best city references from last place. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced. D. O., 428 East 83d St.

MAID.—Lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for most competent maid; excellent cook, and would do housework in very small family; chamberwork preferred. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMTSRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent and trustworthy woman; good home preferred to high wages. 28 West 15th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By English girl as maid to lady of nurse to lady's first baby; present employer can be seen. Call or write Sunday and Monday, 130 West 74th St.

MAID.—By a German; thoroughly experienced in dressmaking, hairdressing, traveling, and packing; one year's best city references. M. N., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to young lady and do plain sewing in a private family; best city reference. Mlle. Martin, 154 West 32d St.

MAID.—First-class; experienced; speaks four languages; traveling preferred; best city references. G. A., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; best references. 881 6th Av., care of Miss N. Berggild.

MAID.—By French maid, at once, in good American family; best city references. A. C., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a laundress or chambermaid. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 10 A. M. only, at 11 East 71st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; five years' very best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In a first-class family; wages, from $23 to $25. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, Wednesday, at present employer's, 418 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; private family; five years' very best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference. 3 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress; only in first-class private family; no others need answer; highest city reference. 438 6th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in a first-class family; best reference. M. R., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; good city reference; general housework in a small family. 201 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city or country; personal city references. A., 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; best references. 469 4th Av., second floor, R. Mooney.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city reference. J. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; can take entire charge of infant; best reference; lady can be seen. 1 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By an educated, excellent, experienced nurse; infant from birth; especially on bottle; makes clothes; willing and obliging; $18; six years' city reference. Leon, Box 257 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of infant and brings up on the bottle; four years' reference from last place. 502 6th Av., corner 30th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; long experience in care of young children; best personal reference. M. M., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as nurse for infant or grown children; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; excellent references; wages, $25. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

NURSE.—By experienced French girl as nurse; very fond of children; no objection to light chamberwork; excellent references. M. M., 115 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person, just arrived, in a private family, with grown-up children; five years' Paris references. A. Francfort, 640 6th Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take etire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 006 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent city references. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant; takes entire charge of baby and brings up on the bottle; three years' reference. Call, Monday, 502 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person, just arrived, as nurse in a private family with grown-up children; five years' Paris reference. Mrs. Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring bell twice.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse for grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as nurse and chambermaid; good city reference. 456 West 34th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting; good reference. 49 Columbus Av., Convan's bell.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse for grown children; will assist with chamberwork. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By a neat, respectable person as nurse for infant or young child; good references; city or country. 843 3d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By Frenchwoman; just landed; thorough; good accent; good references from Europe; willing. 100 West 32d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure place for young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained